THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,716—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
10th Aug.	PERSIA	8000	....	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
24th „	HIMALAYA	7000	—	—
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	—
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st „	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th „	PERSIA	8000	....	...
26th „	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	....	—
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th „	ARABIA	8000	....	...
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th „	MEDINA	12500	....	..

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	—
8th „	PERSIA	8000	....	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	* ARCADIA	7000	....	—
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	....	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	—
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	...
19th „	MALOJA	12500	....	...
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	...
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750	
To London via Trieste	„ 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 903	„ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525	
To London via Trieste	„ 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	„ 633	„ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	
To London via Trieste	„ 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 832	„ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
China	6017	P. Pavissich	6th Sept.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via
Linga	2185	Friday 9th August	† 6 a. m.	direct.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 15th August	9 a.m.	

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 15th August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 21st August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Friday 9th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 Tons on 24th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
8th August, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES. (JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi 1912.	Leave Bombay 1912.
† Newby Hall	4388	15th Aug.	......
* Locksley Hall	3634	...	31st Aug.
City of Poona	8500	4th Sept.	......
Trafford Hall	5321	7th „	......
City of Athens	5594	...	7th Sept.
City of Lahore	6875	3rd Oct.	......
City of Calcutta	7512	11th „	......
A Steamer	...	17th „	......
City of Paris	9200	2nd Nov.	......
City of Birmingham	7475	12th „	......
City of Marseilles	8800	19th „	......
City of Poona	8500	28th „	......
Trafford Hall	5321	6th Dec.	......
City of Athens	5594	13th „	......
City of Karachi	5566	21st „	......

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.
† Calling at PORT SUDAN.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 „	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8800	5 Oct.	....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 „	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 „	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 „	Naples.... 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 „	....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	1913 2-3 Jan.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS. A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE .... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SURELY AMAZING!!

THINK

59 h. p. R. A. C. rating
Speed 77 miles an hour
Petrol nearly 24 miles to each gallon
Top speed everywhere

THE LATEST R. A. C. TEST OF SIX-CYLINDER NAPIER.

TOP SPEED RUN. PETROL CONSUMPTION AND SPEED.

A 65 h. p. Six-cylinder Noiseless Napier open touring car with three passengers and luggage has just completed a top speed run from London to Land's End, Land's End to John O'Groats, via Berriedale Hill, and back again to London.

This trial is by far the most severe top speed trial ever run by any car and it is the first time that Berriedale Hill HAS EVER BEEN CLIMBED ON TOP SPEED, and, be it noted, with a car in which the petrol consumption is officially certified to be 23·918 miles to the gallon, and 53·281 ton miles to the gallon over a distance of 1928 miles. Then, at the finish, the car was taken to Brooklands Track and there on the same top gear obtained 77·104 miles per hour.

The Course is infinitely more severe than the London to Edinburgh course, and it is hoped at an early date to run a Napier car over this course to show the comparison.

It is just another test to show the continuous development and improvement of six-cylinder Napiers, and we think it will be universally agreed it is the finest top speed run, combined with petrol consumption and speed at Brooklands, that has ever been completed, especially taking into consideration the severity and length of the trial.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIER CARS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

In Enormous Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists, etc., 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS
IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .... £ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued ... 6,551 for £ 2,249,059
New Premiums (1911) ... „ 104,847
Annual Income ... „ 1,468,028
Assets ... ... „ 10,505,564
Total Payments under Policies „ 28,032,890
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ... ... £ 442,000

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1912, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY the 26th August, 1912, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th August 1912 on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 26th August, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1912.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12-8 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1912, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY the 26th August. 1912, between 11-30 a. m. and 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th August 1912 on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 26th August, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 6th August 1912.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 4 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1912, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY the 26th August, 1912, between 11-30 a. m. and 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th August 1912 on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 26th August, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 6th August 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 P.M., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habbibbhoy and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
OFFG. SECRETARY and TREASURER.
Bombay, 4th July, 1912.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLRY.

AUCTION SALE of JEWELLRY from the Porbandar State Toshakhana will be held on the 15th of September, 1912 and the following days. The State does not bind itself to knock down any article at the highest bid. Inspection allowed during the week preceding the sale.

VAJ SIRUNLA,
KALIANRAE JETHA BAKSHI,
Joint Administrators,
Porbandar State.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1912.

Sixty years—Rs. 1,10,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 13th August, 1912.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 110 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st January, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 13th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 31st July, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

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THE
Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

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Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„ 3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„ 19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
	£6,200,000

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LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

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H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..............	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..................	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

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Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
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Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
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Mombassa,
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Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund............................$	16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund...............................£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
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Ipoh
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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette,* for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE OF IRONWARE etc., in suit No. 197 of 1912 which was fixed for the 9th and 10th at Jalgaum and Khandwa by order of A. M. Kajiji Esq., Receiver in above suit has been POSTPONED until further notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 8th August, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties situate at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, and Mody Bazar, Kazi Syed Street.

On FRIDAY the 23rd instant at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Dayal Mavjee the following properties :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the South side of the Cawasji Patel Tank Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred seventy-six square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Old No. 47, New No. 403, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 674 and formerly assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 53 and thereunder No. 54 and at present under Street No. 11 to 119 and Ward No. and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dosa Mulji, on or towards the West by a passage for sweeper and beyond it is property belonging to Narayan Ramji, on or towards the North by the said Cowasji Patel Tank Road and on or towards the South by the property of Luxmonji Ramji and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Dayal Mavji.

Lot No. 2.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure but since redeemed together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mody Bazar, Kazi Syed Street outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement ninety-three square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2775 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53 and now under Ward Nos. 1390 and 1391, Street Nos. 222-226-226 A and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Kazi Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage on or towards the South by the property next hereinafter described and on or towards the North by the house of Purmanand Nursey and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

Lot No. 3.

On the same day at 5 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mody Bazar or Kazi Syed Street in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and six square yards and six ninths of another square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 701, New No. 6411, Old Survey No. 489 and New Survey No. 2773 and by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1388, 89, Street Nos. 216, 220 and 220A and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Kazi Syed Street aforesaid on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property last hereinbefore described and on or towards the South by the House of Nursey Mulji and Gokul Mulji and which said premises were formerly and are now the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Dhobi Talao or Breach Candy Road and at Jambulwady Lane.

On TUESDAY the 3rd September next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Eruchshaw Dadabhoy Karanjia the following properties :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground Pension and Tax with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Dhobi Talao or Breach Candy Road containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 215 and New No. 1658 A, Old Survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 8280 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality under Ward No. 2053 and 2445 and Street No. 1218 (1) and 3 to 9 situate on the West side of Dhobi Talao or Breach Candy Road and bounded on the North partly by a Public passage and Gully or passage to the house of Edalji Shapurji Mehta on the East by Dhobi Talao or Breach Candy Road on the South by the Dhobi Talao 2nd Street and on the West by Land of Jamshedji Nowroji Kapadia.

Lot No. 2.

On the same day at 5 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground registered in the Collector's Books under Old No. 487 and under New No. 2473 together with the messuage, tenements or buildings erected and standing thereon situated in Jambulwady Lane to the South thereof outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement seven hundred and twenty-nine square yards, or thereabouts, registered by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2452 to 2457 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7. On the South side of Jambulwady Lane aforesaid and on or towards the South by the house and premises known as the Robert Money Institution, on or towards the East by the property of Bai Cooverbai, widow of the late Ardeshir Edalji Chinoy and on or towards the West partly by the property of Bamanji Shapurji Chothia and partly by the properties of Dhanjibhai Framji Billimoria and the said Dadabhai Ranjibhai Karanjia, on or towards the North by the Jambulwadi Lane which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 8th August, 1912.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Quarterly	...	...	„ 7 0
Monthly	...	...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY...			... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.

[For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette". See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	...	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	...	...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, AUG. 6.] [BOMBAY, AUG. 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 9-16	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	92 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-8	un	chgd
aBar Silver in London Spot ...	27 5-8	1-16	
a do. 2 months' hence...	27 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	60	1-8	
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25·26	01 1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 47		01
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight...	9th May 3	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 11-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 7-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-8		1-8

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Quiet.
Futures	Easy
Manchester	Quiet but firm
Total Sales ...	6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 „
Imports ...	6,000 „
Mid-Americans ...	7·34—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 7-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·20	6·79	6·72
—20	—18	—17
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·66	6·65	6·66
—17	—17	—17
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·66	6·67	6·68
—17	—17	—17

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 12·33 Jan. 12·35.
New York Noon call Oct. 12·29 Jan. 12·32
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 12·46 Jan. 12·48

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	2,060
„ Receipts at „ last year ...	3,900
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil
„ Exports to Continent ...	Nil
„ Spot Cotton ...	12·75—15

Futures—Month of Oct 12·20—30
Futures—Month of Jan. 12·26—33
Declined on bearish private crop reports and on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 3-4—3-16
Futures month of Oct	... 12 28—34
Futures month of Dec.	... 12 29—34
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady

Manchester Aug 6.

Grey shirtings 41-42in. 68 yds 16 by 15...	8 11 1-2
„ „ 44in. 38 38 1-2 yds 9lbs ...	9 4 1-2
White „ 40-41in. 41 yds 18 square..	11 5
„ nainsooks 43 in. 19 yds 22 by 21.	7 5

Liverpool, August 6.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings...	Very quiet and limited business
Tone Cloths	.. Quiet but firm
Weft American "54" ...	12 3-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ...	17 7-8
Tone—Yarn—Market steady.	
Weft Egyptian "32" ...	12 1-2
Twist "32" W T C...	10 1-2
Twist "32" B ...	11
Cloth G 20 36 inch ...	14
Twist "36" W T C...	10 3-4
Twist "36" B ...	11 1-4
Twist "42" ...	12 3-8
Twist American "60" ...	16 1-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ...	17 1-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ...	21 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 3-4
Geo Mayall's Yarn	11 1-2
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...	6 3-16
Buyers or sellers	Sellers.
Months	Aug.-Sept

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	......
Do. Name of Ports—	......
Wheat White Karachi ...	38—1-2
Do. Months— ...	July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	37 3-4—1-4
Do Months—July-Aug—London—Nominal.	
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ...
Do. Month— ... } No sellers.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ...

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 37 3-4
Do Month ...Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	... 54 1-2 +1-4
Do. Months— ...	Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nominal.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months— ...	......
Do. Name of Ports.— ...	......
Brown Cawnpore ...	50+3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nominal.	
Tone—Firmer.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 64 + 3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Calcutta... ...	... 60 3+6d.
Do, Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do Name of Port—London—Sellers—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 55 3-4+1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-2-6 unchgd.
Aug-Sept,—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-8+1-4

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 9 1-2 unchgd
Sept.—Buyers—Steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 90 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 73 1-2

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 6d—Value.

ARRIVALS—
"Hermiston"

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13 1 1-2—1d.
Do. Months of Shipment... Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet. Nothing doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12 2 3-4—1 3-4
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers.
10 1 1-2—1—Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Opened easier, closed quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 3—1 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier, little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [7TH AUG, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th Aug. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway............	33	39,744
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	42	51,500

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little business doing and the market closed early pending the result of the allotments of Council Bills to-day.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. 15 Sept.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-2
Shanghai „	...196 1-4
Japan „	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 96 7-16 for Cash and 96 5-16 for the Settlement, and closes 1-16 higher in both positions. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 96 8 0
Settlement	„ 96 6 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready, at 27 5-8, and unchanged for forward at 27 3-4. New York was 1-8 up at 60. The local market opened at 70 ex duty for ready and 70 3-16 for the first settlement and has improved during the day, closing steady as under. A small business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 9
Australian „	„ 23 15 9
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	„ 70 3 0
1st Settlement	„ 70 4 0
2nd Settlement	„ 70 7 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	„ 79 9 0
1st Settlement	„ 79 10 0
2nd Settlement	„ 79 13 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Telegrams to hand this morning advise a sharp drop in prices in the American markets. General rains have fallen in Texas, and crop prospects are said to be more favourable. The uncertainty of the market was exemplified in the opening and closing rates in Liverpool yesterday. A natural reaction may be looked for in a day or two, particularly if the Home markets should decline further to-day. In the local market prices opened about Rs. 3 lower and remained steady during the morning. Small fluctuations occurred later in the day, and at the close the market is quiet but steady as under.

There has been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton chiefly by mills. Prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	322	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	312-13	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	309	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„	306	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	301	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	297	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	285	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	276	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	277	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	283	Dec.
„ „ „ ...	„	289	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	261	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	298	July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns —	„	273	„
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	283	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
6·82	6·71	6·64	6·58	
—08	—08	—08	—08	
Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·57	6·58	6·58	6·59	6·60
—08	—08	—08	—08	—08

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is easier.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 10 14 6	B.T.
September ...	„ 11 10 6	B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	„ 10 12 3	„

RAPESEED:—Steady.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs. 8 5 0	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	„ 8 2 0	B.T.
Yellow „ „ ...	„ 9 2 0	„

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 53 8 0	D J
Black Kutni	„ 46 0 0	D J

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Steadier. We quote:—
Ready ... .. Rs 12 10 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 12 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... „ 27 0 0
Forward ... ... „ 25 0 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 2 0 R. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 5 9	R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ...	„ 5 6 9	„
„ „ May 1913 ...	„ 5 8 6	„

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,742 1-2
Bank of India	65
Eastern Bank	88
Indian Specie	65

MILLS.

David	475
Edward Sassoon	207 1-2
Finlay Mills	367 1-2 Sept
Kohinoor	830 Sept
Manockji Petit	2,830 Sept.
New City Mill	1,200
New Great Eastern ...	255 Sept.
Standard	1,372 1-2
Sun Mill	121 1-4
Swan Mill	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	175
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	187 C D
Bombay S. N. Ord.	293 3-4
Do. Pref.	295
Colaba Land and Mill	1,530

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	2,792	bales.
Wheat	29,870	cwts.
Linseed	15,741	„
Rapeseed	7,325	„
Gingellyseed	302	„
Poppyseed	3,917	„
Groundnuts...	Nil	
Castorseed	2,533	„
Rice	6,292	„
Myrabollams..	300	„
Cottonseed	1,003	„
Mowraseed	6,092	„
Gram	3,697	„
Joowar	3,304	„
Maize	248	„
Barley	4,580	„

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 3rd Aug.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13	£ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 3rd Aug, 1912, by Council Bills ...	£ 6,983,369
Balance to be remitted from 4th Aug 1912, to 31st March, 1913 ...	£ 8,516,631

THE GOLD AND SILVER

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913:—

Gold	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of June 1912—			
Weight in ounces..	772359	52855	719504
Value in rupees...	46153606	3066171	43087435
To the end of the month of June 1912— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	1939073	155764	1783309
Value in rupees...	117243379	9032764	108210615

Silver.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of June 1912—			
Weight in ounces.	2214317	390507	1823810
Value in rupees...	4492811	1018497	3474314
To the end of the month of June 1912— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	12365165	3480674	8884491
Value in rupees....	23451738	6869756	16681982

Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of June 1912—			
Weight in ounces.	......	......	......
Value in rupees...	50646417	4084668	46561749
To the end of the month of June 1912— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	......	......	......
Value in rupees...	140695117	15807530	124892599

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1912-1913.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of June 1912.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	......	459251	459251
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1705412	880007	2585419

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of June 1912.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	......	1266935	1266935
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	4658774	2083842	6742616

Coined and Examined. In the month of June 1912.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Rupees a	842010	......	842010
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	578007	269220	847227

Coined and Examined. To end of the month of June 1912

	Calcutta,	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale).	......	1686859	1686859
Rupees a..............	2542034	......	2542034
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	1400016	851012	2251023

a British Rupees made over to Native States during the month.

PROFESSOR Wilhelm Grugel, of the Agricultural Hygiene Department of the University of Rostock, states that he has not only located the bacillus which causes foot and mouth disease but has also discovered a serum for making cattle immune. The serum is not curative but preventive, and can, therefore, be administered only to healthy animals.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ADAM—July 14, at Herne Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. James Adam, Superintending Engineer, P. W. D. (Railways), of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Bank of Bombay annual meeting, 4 p.m.
Merchants' Bank ordinary general meeting, 2-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim:—"It's every man's business to mind his own business."—A. Brown.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. "Himalaya," with the outward mails of the 26th July, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the string band of the 1st Batto., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

SHIP'S OFFICER ROBBED.—Mr. G. McNeil, Chief Officer of the s. s. "Elysia," lying in Victoria Dock, reports the theft of his gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 150 from his cabin on the 6th instant.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.—Kaderbhai Sultanali, a mehta in the firm of Ahmedali Mulla Alibhai and Company of the Kaji Street, reports that another servant named Nagardas Kanji collected Rs. 1,000 from a customer named Maneckji Pestanji at Bazaar Gate Street on the 5th instant and has since absconded with the money.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.—The results of the National Union of Teachers Examination from the Academy of Commerce, Girgaon, Bombay, held in the month of April show that four students in advanced book-keeping were sent this year from the said institution and one in theory and practice of commerce. In the Book-keeping Section two students were absent owing to illness and the remaining two, who sat, were successful. Their names are as follows:—B. N. Gore and C. P. Reshimwala. In the theory and practice of commerce Mr. Navalkar L. M. passes in the intermediate section.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mohan Maloobhai, a coachman in the employ of Baboo Daulatchand, of Ridge Road drove his master to the America-India Cinematograph at 10 p. m., on Tuesday. The coachman stood near his carriage at the entrance of Sandhurst Road, and then sat on the ground in front of the horse's head. At 11 p. m. after the show was over, all the arc lights on the ground were switched on. This frightened the horse, which bolted. The coachman jumped up and tried to stop it. In doing so, he was thrown down and both the wheels of the carriage passed over him. He received serious internal injuries, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. The horse was stopped near Khetwadi 4th lane.

PLUMAGE AND HUMAN LIFE.

"It can be clearly demonstrated that the appalling human mortality in Uganda, and the havoc which is being wrought among the live stock is due in great part to the destruction of native birds of their plumage," writes Mr. James Buckland, representative of Great Britain on the International Committee for Bird Protection, in an appeal to the British people to write to members of Parliament, urging them to vote for the Plumage Bill, which is now before the House of Commons. The Bill proposes to prohibit the sale, hire, or exchange of the skins and feathers of wild birds from British Colonies and Dependencies. The explanation of the position in Uganda is that there is no longer a sufficient number of the natural enemies of the venomous tsetse fly, and of parasitic insects, to keep these plagues in check." The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, approached by a section of the London Chamber of Commerce with the request that the Act which prohibited the export of plumage from British India should be repealed, pointed out that crops of all kinds were subjected to incalculable damage by insect pests; that the principal natural enemies of these pests were the insectivorous birds, which were being relentlessly slaughtered for their plumage," Mr. Buckland adds. "The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce said that the work performed annually by the wild birds in keeping in check the ravages of myriads of noxious insects was worth many millions of pounds sterling to the Commonwealth. The self-governing Dominions, alarmed at the continued slaughter of all that was most prized for beauty or utility in wild bird life, last year petitioned the Home Government to close the ports of Great Britain to plumage illicitly exported from the Dominions." Mr. Buckland condemns the cruelty of the practice, which involves the killing of the parent birds during the breeding season, and points out that the present Bill should be supported both on sentimental and economic grounds.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
Aug.				
8	m 7 4	25 2	m 0 52 a	21 9
	6 15 a	24 9		
9	m 8 30	26 1	m 1 8	17 0
	7 44 a	24 11	2 25 a	21 3
10	m 9 32	27 3	m 2 17	16 3
	9 3 a	25 7	3 34 a	20 3
11	m 10 24	28 5	m 3 17	15 5
	10 6 a	26 7	3 24 a	19 0
12	m 11 9	29 5	m 4 11	14 9
	11 2 a	27 6	5 10 a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 8 (Thursday)	„	6h 18m	„	7h 11m
„ 9 (Friday)	„	6h 18m	„	7h 11m
„ 10 (Saturday)	„	6h 18m	„	7h 10m
„ 11 (Sunday)	„	6h 19m	„	7h 9m
„ 12 (Monday)	„	6h 19m	„	7h 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Aug. 6th, 9h. 47-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 13th, 1h. 27-6m. a. m. First Quarter, 19th, 10h. 26-6m. p. m. Full Moon, 28th, 1h. 23-9m. a.m.

FATAL HUNT FOR JEWELS.

Parsi Broker Killed in Marine Lines.

ANOTHER HOUSE COLLAPSE.

AT 4-50 a. m. yesterday, Inspector Spiers received information that a five-storeyed house in 4th Marine Lines Lane had collapsed. He repaired to the scene and was followed by Superintendent Jones. The fire-brigade were at once informed and the men, under Mr. E. Purt, arrived at 5-30 o'clock.

Mr. Purt with a couple of men went to the first floor and removed the debris which lay heavily on a cupboard, and from underneath brought out alive an old Parsi priest named Maneckji Colabawalla, aged about seventy-five. Mr. Purt continued the work of removing the debris and from the second floor extricated the dead body of another Parsi named Nasserwanji Shapurji Billimoria, a jewellery broker, aged about seventy-five.

As it was stated that no more bodies were buried the work of removing the debris on the upper floors was suspended for a short time and the brigade men began work on the debris in the street, which was only twelve feet wide, as it was thought possible that some one might have been buried while passing the house when it fell. The debris was removed quickly, but nothing was found underneath it.

The building had two rooms and a kitchen on each floor. The three upper floors were occupied by the landlord Muncherji Nowroji Bakriwadia and his family. The first and second floors were occupied by the Parsi priest and the jeweller, respectively, and at the time of the collapse, these two were alone in their rooms, while on the third and fourth floor were eight members of the landlord's family.

About ten minutes before the collapse, the sound of a crash was heard and the deceased Nusserwanji raised an alarm. All rushed to the rear part of the house except the priest, who is partially blind. Bapuji Dorabji Daruwalla ran to the scene and passed big ropes to the inmates of the house who tied them to their windows, and three of them saved themselves with their assistance. Bapuji also ran to the Adamji Pirbhoy Market, which is very close by and fetched from there four big ladders and rescued five of the inmates with the assistance of the deceased Nusserwanji. The latter then went to the front portion of the building again to fetch his waistcoat, in which was some valuable jewellery, obtained the day previous on inspection from different merchants. When he was attempting to get out, after putting on the waistcoat, the house collapsed and he was buried under the debris and killed, his skull having been fractured.

As certain portions of the building seemed to be in a dangerous condition the brigade men with the aid of municipal coolies of the road department, pulled them down except the ground floor and the rear portion, which still stand.

The building was an old one, built about seventy-five years ago, though repairs had been constantly done to it. The walls of this building were not built of bricks but were of old concrete work known as "Karel."

The scene was visited by Mr. F. M. Gadney and Mr. A. C. Harker, Deputy Commissioners of Police, and Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., and by Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Mackison, Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality.

The Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk opened an inquiry in the morning touching the death of Nusserwanji Shapurji Billimoria (67) and after the body had been identified, the inquiry was adjourned.

The injured priest was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where it was ascertained that his shoulder was dislocated. He was detained there for treatment.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Superintendent Jones of the "C" Division, in his official report made yesterday to the Commissioner of Police, states: This morning about 4-45 a.m., the rooms comprising the front half of a building owned by Muncherji Nowroji Bakriwadia and situated at 4 Marine Lines, collapsed, causing the death of one, Nusserwanji Javeri, and injuries to one Maneckji Colabawalla, aged 75 years. The building consists of five floors, and is an old one of about 40 or 50 years standing. The ground floor was vacant, the first floor was occupied by Maneckji Colabawalla, who lived alone, the second floor by Nusserwanji Javeri who also lived alone, and the third and fourth floors by the landlord and seven members of his family. About 4-45 a.m., Nusserwanji heard a crack and raised an alarm, and almost immediately the collapse took place. The alarm caused the landlord and his family to rush to the back portion of the building, and eventually to make good their escape through an adjoining house. Nusserwanji, after raising the alarm, instead of making good his escape, went to his cupboard to secure his valuables. His dead body was removed from the debris at 6-10 a.m. by the Fire Brigade. The old man Maneckji, was unable to escape and was penned in; he was rescued about 6 a.m. by the Fire Brigade and removed to the 'G. T. Hospital, where he has been detained for a dislocation of the left collar-bone and a few slight abrasions. The cause of the collapse is not known at present.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presiding.

Consideration was given to the Commissioner's proposal to purchase the property from the authorities of the Pensioners' and Widows' Home, at Anesty road, Gilder Street measuring about 10,094 square yards at Rs. 12-8 per yard, less the capitalized value of the total rental due to Government. The land, the Commissioner stated, was required for the construction of chawls and stables for beigaris and bullocks respectively of the Health Department.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

Sanction was also accorded to the Commissioner to purchase a motor car for the use of the Hydraulic Engineer, while supervising the work on the Tansa cost dam. The Rs. 4,485.

The Commissioner reporting on the complaint of the occupants of a chawl at Fanaswadi of inadequate water supply, stated that the chawl was occupied by 290 persons. The storage tank was placed at a height of 62 feet. The pressure in the main was fairly uniform, about 45 feet and therefore it could not draw water over 45 feet high. The difficulty was increased as tenants on the ground floor used considerably more water than others. There was only a small pump on the second floor which did not work regularly. The Commissioner advised that a larger pump should be fixed.

The Committee resolved that the applicants be informed in terms of the Commissioner's report.

The Committee then adjourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th Aug, 1912.

171. Strength.—The following member having joined is taken on the strength and posted as under:—

No. 1468 Gunner S C Harkins, No 2 Sub-Division, No 2 Coy.

172. Leave—Gunner F Dixon is granted leave of absence from 31st Aug 1912 to 31st January 1913.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 8th Aug., 1912.

449. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No 7358 Vol J A Norman, No 7359 Vol J L Ogden, No 7860 Vol G P M Walker, No 7361 Vol E R S Sweeney, No 7862 Vol S Chaves, "F" Coy.

450. Transfers.—No 7014 Sergt G D'Souza is transferred from "L" to "F" Company in the rank of Volunteer.

No 6332 Sergt C J Wylde, is transferred from "M" to "F" Coy in the rank of volunteer.

451. The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy.

No 6827 Vol W S Benwell.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Studied Insult Offered to Wives of Immigrants.

A REMARKABLE CIRCULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have to enclose herewith, for the information of your readers, a copy of a circular, regarding the immigration of Indian wives into South Africa, just issued by the Natal Immigration Restriction Officer, together with the editorial comments thereon of "Indian Opinion." I venture to hope that the Indian public will emphatically protest against this studied insult to the South African Indian community and to the gratuitous charge levelled by implication against Indian women seeking to rejoin their husbands and to share their good or ill-fortune.—I am, &c.,

HENRY S. L. POLAK.

Bombay, August 7.

THE CIRCULAR.

The circular letter, addressed to applicants for the admission of their wives, reads as follows:—

"The information in the affidavits in this case has been noted.

"It is clear that, if the applicant is lawfully resident here, a fact upon which he will be called upon to satisfy me, he is entitled to have his lawful wife with him, but he will require to furnish me with unmistakable proof that she is, in fact, his wife and that he has no other. Failing a properly certified marriage certificate, which would be accepted when accompanied by proper proof of identity, I shall not be satisfied to accept such evidence as that now put before me, but would suggest that a certificate of a superior European magistrate should be obtained either (1) that, in his personal knowledge, the woman whom he names, and whose left and right thumb marks are certified by him to have been impressed on the document in the officer's presence, is in fact the wife of the applicant, whose identity with the man referred to must be also established by unmistakable means, and that he is personally aware that the parties referred to were duly married on a date specified: or (2) (a) that he has personally held an inquiry upon oath as to the date of the marriage, the ages of the parties, the issue of the marriage, and such other particulars as may be pertinent to such an inquiry; (b) that he forwards the original statements declared before him accompanied by means of identification of both the husband and the wife certified by the magistrate; and (c) that, in view of the magistrate, the facts declared to are true and correct, that he has caused police inquiry to be made, attaching a copy of the report, and that he is satisfied as to the relationship alleged, and such inquiry should embrace various independent parties.

"Upon the woman bringing documents in this form a prima facie claim to land will be made out; and under ordinary circumstances I should not place restriction upon her landing."

(SD.) C. W. COUSINS,
Actg. Immigration Restriction Officer.

"INDIAN OPINION."

"Indian Opinion" comments as follows:—

Mr. Cousins, who has been appointed acting Immigration Officer for Natal, has signalised his advent by issuing what purports to be a circular. As to the evidence he would require to satisfy him as to the wives of domiciled Indians who might intend to enter the province of Natal. We can only hope that the circular is not dictated from headquarters. Nothing could be better calculated to deeply wound Indian susceptibilities than this circular. In rejecting the ordinary evidence that was submitted to him, Mr. Cousins stated that he would want unmistakable proof that the husband had no other wife, and that he should have a marriage-certificate, which, too, would be accepted only when it was accompanied by proof of identity, and that, if such a certificate were not produced, he would want the certificate of a superior European Magistrate, bearing the thumb-marks of the wife, and to the effect that she was the wife of the applicant, whose identity also must be established by unmistakable means, that the superior officer had personally held an enquiry upon oath as to the date of marriage, etc., and that he was to forward all the original statements declared before him, accompanied by means of identification of both the husband and the wife, and much more along the same lines. Thus in a single circular Mr. Cousins has insulted Indian women, has impugned honesty of Indian magistrates and even judges (for, we presume, he will not accept the testimony of even High Court Judges, if they are Indian), and has insulted even European officials, because he wants certificates from superior European officers, who, in turn, are insulted by being called upon to send all the records on which they issued the certificate required. We should hope that to this extraordinary circular the Government of India will have something to say, that the people of India will not sit still under the unwarranted affront offered to them, and that the Indians of Natal will treat the circular letter as it deserves and will decline to allow their wives to give thumb or any other impressions. It was one thing to require Indian males to identify themselves when there was a charge of personation and surreptitious entry levelled against them. It is another to wantonly insult Indian womanhood. Let us hope that the Union Government will have the circular recalled, and that the practice of taking ordinary evidence will be continued, and may we suggest to Mr. Cousins that the quality that is required in a public officer is not over-zeal in the direction of brow-beating those members of the public with whom he comes into contact but that of showing kindly courtesy to all without in any way interfering with the administration of the particular laws which he may have been appointed to administer. We cannot believe that the circular in question was required in the interests of the Administration, and it certainly shows a lamentable want of tact.'

THE DURBAR MEDAL.

Further Presentations in Bombay.

A parade of officers and men of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police was held yesterday morning in the compound of the Railway Company's administrative offices by Mr. W. A. Heyland. The parade was also attended by Mr. F. W. Hanson, General Traffic Manager, and Mr. Coupley, Superintendent.

Mr. Heyland said that he had a very pleasing duty to perform that morning. He had received from Government, through the Inspector-General of Police, the Delhi Durbar King's medals to be presented to those officers and men of the force, who had done good work during the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar of 1911 and more particularly to those who had rendered services in connection with Their Imperial Majesties' tour over the B. B. and C. I. Railway. He regretted only a limited number of medals was available.

The following were then presented with medals: Inspector Rattanji R. Mirza, Inspector Shapurji Dinshaw Variava; Sub-Inspector Rustamji Fardunji Alamshaw; Head Constable Faiz Mahomed Jamumian; Head Constable Govind Annaji; Head Constable Ameer Rahim and Head Constable Nadirkhan Sherkhan.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, presented Durbar medals awarded to the following officers Messrs. H. A. Armstrong, Superintendent, Telegraph office; J. J. Platel, Deputy Superintendent, Telegraphs, Traffic, Bombay officer S. H. Preesandas, Deputy Superintendent Telegraphs Technical, Bombay office, and F. R. Brown, Deputy Superintendent Telegraphs, General, Personal Assistant to the Director of the Bombay circle.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

Makes The Hair Grow

We are talking about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Just note that word "Ayer's." You are perfectly safe with it. No harm to you or to your hair. Makes the hair grow? It certainly does. Stops falling hair, too. Remember, it's "Ayer's" we are talking about. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Get his approval. Your own doctor and "Ayer's" make a strong combination. It means faith, confidence, satisfaction.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

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To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
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[Tele. "LATEST."] Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, the 6th August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

H M S Odin	Comdr W Mellor	Sloop
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinarus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 7.

Baron Palworth	3137	Cameron	
Beekbergen	2447	Hood	T M & Co
Kasara	505	King	M M & Co
Lingfield	2614	Hunt	R A Willis
Mazagon	3280	Fry	M M & Co
Ocean	2460	Christiansen	The Bo Co
Putiala	1922	Whytehead	M M & Co
Queen Maud	2775	Currie	T Morrison & Co
Sajfi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Gasler	2143	Schluten...Middlesbro	Volkart Bros
Gerd	751	Andreasen	F F C & Co
Umkuzi	1207	Edwards	W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Culna	3963	Farquharson			M M & Co
B Clan Fraser	2285	Fishenden	Marmugoa		J F & Co
C&R Toronto	3949	Pickering	K'chi	12-8	J Finlay & Co
F Devanha	4785	Hickey	China	28-8	P & O Co
G Faris	737	Thomson	Busreh		The Arab S Co
H Mansuri	2042	Gore	Jeddah	10-8	Bo & P S N Co
K Markgraf	2375	Tantren			A S & Co
N Muristan	1736	Pritchard	Middlesbro	8-8	M M & Co
O Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	15-8	Bo & P S N Co
P Braunfels	3558	Ottman	Karachi	17-8	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hedwig Menzell	2412	Jansen			
2 Elysia	3994	Coverly			W & A G & Co
3 Palamcotta	2208	Cutbush			M M & Co
6 Sardegna	3229	Murgio	Genoa		R Line
8 Rajput	3615	Olsen	Calcutta		T M & Co
9 Wakasa Maru	2923	Nielson			N Y Kaisha
10 & 11 India	4198	Gordon	Shanghai	14-8	P & O Co
12&13 Persia	4155	Bradshaw			P & O Co
14 Linga	957	Rothwell			M M & Co
16 Dumra	762	Morrison	Busreh		M M & Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Fakeera	K'chi	9-8	Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co

M W D D

Badrie	163	Fisher	Repairing	Arabs Steamers Ld

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Umvolosi	Millen	London, &c
7	Bankura	Whytehead	Busreh

The steamer Dumra, Captain Morrison, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Busreh, &c.

The steamer Gasler, began to load yesterday for Dunkirk, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Coy's s s Chanda arrived at Antwerp on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived in London on the evening of the 4th instant. The same Coy's s s Berbera left Aden last night.

The Anchor Line s s Scindia Homeward bound arrived at Suez about daylight on the 6th instant.

The Ellerman Line s s Netherby Hall left Durban on the 5th instant and is due to arrive here on the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—2,500 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 331 cwts oil cakes S. Pestonjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 12,703 cwts myrabollams P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—47 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 105 cwts turmeric, R Jeevandas and Co; 81 cwts turmeric. V Hurridas; 80 cwts turmeric, P S Travedi; 16 cases Indian haberdashry H Govindji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—200 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR BOSTON.

Elysia s—208 casks and skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MONTREAD.

Elysia s—94 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR HULL.

Toronto s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1160 cwts castorseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 4,001 cwts cottonseed, W. Bucheer; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—9 basles skins, Enrico N. Stein; 2 cases Indian cigars and 1 bale carpets, King King and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—4,000 cwts crushed bones R. Kaderbhoy 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gasler s—189 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co. 2,000 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—200 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton; The Bombay Co; 50 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—32 cases scrap lead and 1 case jars of water N. S. Bharuchand.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hedwig Menzell s—36 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 20,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 280 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gasler s—1,500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co; 303 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Gasler s—3,942 cwts barley, Volkart Bros.

Culna s—20,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed and 900 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

Beckbergen s—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 497 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 5,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

India s—112 cwts bysabole A N Mowjee and Co; 800 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 212 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—25 bales twist, C Bhavanidas; 5 chests opium J David 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—715 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 16 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sardegna s—1,000 cwts linseed Volkard Bros.

A British Engineer, named Stewart, has, it is stated, obtained from the Russian Council of Empire a concession for seventy-five years for the utilisation of the water powers of the Caucasus and the transmission of electric power at high tension throughout that region. He has also been empowered to transfer his rights to a foreign Company.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1912.

NO. 5148—WHEREAS in general Department Notification No. 4142, dated the 10th July, 1912, the Governor in Council has laid down the manner of the election of Members of the Bombay Medical Council under the Bombay Medical Act (Bom, VI of 1912); And WHEREAS in General Department Notification No. 4443, dated the 10th July, 1912, The Governor in Council has called on all persons qualified and desirous of voting for Members of the Council under sections 2 (2) (c) and 2 (2) (d) respectively, of the said Act to send their names, addresses and qualifications to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.

NOW THEREFORE the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the electoral rolls* of the voters under sections 2 (2) (c) and 2 (2) (d) respectively, of the said Act and to appoint the following dates for each of the following proceedings, namely:—

Rule 3.—Despatch of nomination papers to Electors 10th August, 1912.

Rule 5.—Scrutiny of nomination papers 20th August 1912, 12 noon, Council Hall, Poona.

Rule 6.—Despatch of voting papers to Electors 30th August, 1912.

Rules 7 and 9.—Last day for receiving voting papers and the time for the counting of the votes 15th September, 1912, 12 noon, at the place aforesaid.

Rule 6.—The names and addresses of nominated candidates and the withdrawal of his candidature by any nominated candidate shall be published by the Returning Officer in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

By Order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council.

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

* These rolls have been supplied separately to each of the persons specified therein.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DWARKADAS CHHOTALAL of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client KUNJLAL SHANKERNATH (of the firm of PREMSUKHDAS GOPINATH) also of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement, or therwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pasandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 176 3-9 square yards of thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C. Ward Nos. 1940 (1), 1940a (2) and 1940 (3) and Street Nos. 284-86, 286a and 286b Kalbadevi Road and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 214 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property formerly of Vajeshanker Kevalram and subsequently to Girjashanker Vajeshanker Sahiwala on or towards the South by the property formerly of Juggonnath Hemraj and subsequently to Ramkorebai widow of Tribhowandas Juggounath, on or towards the West by a public passage called "Cavel" and on or towards the East by the said Kalbadevi Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Dwarkadas Chhotalal and his tenants and the said Premsukhdas Gopinath.—Dated at Bombay this 7th day of August, 1912.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, ROMER AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI RUTTONBAI, wife of PESTONJI BEJONJI MISTRY of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims or demands and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land of which the late Mr. Bomanji Shapurji Chothia was the Lessor containing by admeasurement 155 (one hundred and fifty-five) square yards or thereabouts situate at Falkland Road together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 2193, Street Nos. 298-300-302-304 all which premises are situate at and on the Southern side of Falkland Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-distrirt of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the vacant land belonging to the Lessor Bomanji Shapoorji Chothia on the West by the property of Nago Sayaji on or towards the North by the said Falkland Road and on or towards the South by vacant land belonging to the said Bomanji Shapoorji Chothia and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.—Dated this 7th day of August, 1912.

JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI AND BILIMORIA
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 8th August, 1912.

WHITE ANTS.

MR. BAINBRIGGE FLETCHER, Entomologist to the Government of Madras, in the *Agricultural Journal of India*, tells us that a white ant is no more an ant than a crab is a little red fish which swims backwards. He regards it as unfortunate the term "white ant" should ever have been applied to these insects, more correctly known as termites, but the term "white ants" has taken too strong a hold on the popular imagination to be easily dispossessed. Termites have usually been classified amongst the neuroptera, an order which includes very diverse groups of insects, such as dragon-flies, ant-lions and lace-wing flies. Recent research has shown, however, that their affinities are rather with the orthoptera and that they probably share with cockroaches the honour of descent from a common primitive stock. White ants and cockroaches have many structural peculiarities in common, although to the ordinary observer no two insects appear more dissimilar. On the other hand, except for their social habits and caste-system, white ants have little in common with the true ants which belong to the order hymenoptera—ants, bees and wasps. We have grown to respect the white ant—from fear rather than affection doubtless—and it is somewhat disconcerting to find he is more of a loathsome cockroach than an industrious, if destructive, ant. Moreover that he is not necessarily white. We must continue to term him a white ant, for if we call him by his more pretentious name, we shall be misunderstood. Centuries must roll over our heads before he will be known by his new cognomen. Every householder knows the white ant and is only too well aware of the damage done to houses and wooden buildings of all sorts and to household furniture. Working in concealment and being careful not to give any external sign of their attack, the mischief is often completed before any suspicion is aroused and a beam or plank of wood, apparently substantial, is, to use Mr. Fletcher's words, suddenly found to be nothing but a mere empty shell, the whole of whose interior has been eaten away by these tiny insects which rapidly scuttle away into the obscurity of their galleries when the light is let in upon them. And Mr. Fletcher discerns their phenomenal intelligence in the manner in which they will attack, for instance, a beam supporting a weight, their operations seemingly directed by an intelligent appreciation of the stresses borne by the wood, portions being left to bear the strain and the mud with which they replace the material removed. Those which live in decaying wood fill the interior with mud, whether subject to stress or not, the conjecture being that this is done to keep the air moist in the galleries.

Though the damage done to crops is not so apparent to the casual observer as that done to building, according to Mr. Fletcher the latter is really insignificant in comparison with the former, and he calculates that in many parts of this country the normal damage to cereals is from one to two annas, rising to three or four annas or even more in bad years, aggregating over twenty million pounds sterling. It comes as a surprise that such enormous damage can be wrought by such insignificant little insects, but insignificant though they may be in appearance, they are really terrible in habit. There is nothing of organic origin that they will not destroy. Even cases of tinned food have been known to be spoilt by termites making their way into the wood of the case and carrying in wet mud, thereby rusting through the tins. Some species are even known to be able to exude a fluid to corrode glass and Mr. Fletcher records incidents which almost sound like travellers' tales, though we believe them, for he regrets that many inaccurate statements have been put forward with regard to the habits and economy of these insects. Mr. Fletcher thinks this inaccuracy has arisen very largely from the fact that a false analogy has been drawn between termites and the true ants on account of the resemblance in social habits. The knowledge the entomologist has acquired concerning the different kinds of termites which occur in the Indian region is far less than may be supposed, though Mr. Fletcher tells us so much of them, but they have suffered a strange neglect at the hands of collectors and observers of insects. Over thirty different species of the so-called white ant are now known to science in Ceylon, but only about a score in India, including Burma, although it is considered probable that at least a hundred distinct forms really occur.

Totally blind, the regularity of the march of the termite is truly wonderful, says Mr. Fletcher, who has observed the workers march along in a solid stream, eight or ten abreast, whilst the soldiers take up their position on either side of the route facing outwards ready to repel attack. So large are the processions that they take about five hours to pass a given point at the rate of one metre in a minute, and as one metre of the procession may contain between eight hundred and a thousand termites, "simple calculation shows that a single army of foragers may amount to a quarter of a million individuals or even double that number. Arrived at the ten previously fixed on by the soldier scouts sent out ahead of the main body, the workers proceed to scrape off the lichen with their jaws, and in this work an admirable plan of division of labour is adopted." Mr. Fletcher describes this division. The army, he finds, is divided into squads of six or seven individuals, one of which holds in its jaws the fragments of lichen scraped off by his fellows, who are thus enabled to gather a large supply in a comparatively short space of time. Towards dawn the army prepared to return to the nest in reverse order to that in which it started, the soldiers continuing to line the route and forming up as a rear-guard after the workers have passed. "Such regularity in the order of the procession, such division of labour and such mutual help would doubtless be ascribed to intelligence if carried out by animals higher in the scale of nature and our admiration must be increased still more on reflecting that these tiny insects are totally blind." Mr. Fletcher who grows enthusiastic over his subject asserts that in comparison with a really tall white ants' nest, the "sky scrapers" of our modern cities sink into insignificance, as basing comparison on the relative lengths of a termite and a human workman, the termites' structure would only be overtopped by a building nearly a mile in height. Interesting as Mr. Fletcher's paper is from an entomological point of view, it would have been of more practical value had it contained some unfailing specific for the extermination of the termite, but perhaps that may come when he has become on more intimate terms with them and discovered their sensibilities and weaknesses, the vulnerable spot to touch which means death.

THE ROOSEVELT PLATFORM. THE ex-President "goes to the country" with a remarkable battle cry. His platform is described as constituting a direct appeal to the people, and when the list of his demands and sympathies is scrutinized, the fact will be conceded. We fear, however, that Mr. Roosevelt is laying himself open to a charge of time-serving. He is more Lloyd Georgian than Mr. Lloyd George in his proposals and, we might say, in his oratory. He is making the most strenuous efforts to succeed to the Presidentship, and it has been suggested that he has shaped his policy to that end. This may be true or false and there are arguments for and against the allegation. Fo example, Mr. Roosevelt has always emphasised that the people should hold a check on every branch of the public service. He has also always been consistent in his demand for a rigorous regulation of trusts, and during the term and a half in which he held office, he proved that these two objects were always before him. So far judgment must go in his favour. For the rest of the programme, however, we have the exigencies of electioneering to thank, and we do not expect to have to wait long for this fact to be flung in his face. At the same time we have no doubt that the "platform" will make a strong appeal. It has the advantage of definiteness, whatever defects it may possess, and the Americans, we have been told so often, love definiteness. Regarding the Panama Canal controversy, Mr. Roosevelt is on braver ground. In this matter he stands for equality of the nations, for the vindication of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty; and his demand for free passage through the canal of American coasting vessels is one which cannot be opposed without due consideration, even if in the end it be found in conflict with the general terms of the Treaty. A more important and interesting question, however, is: Will Mr. Roosevelt succeed? Serious politicians in the United States have been telling us that the chances are in favour of the Democrat, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, slipping through as a result of the split in the Republican ranks Three months have still to elapse before the final verdict is delivered, and they promise to establish an electioneering record for the United States where such affairs are always conducted along strenuous lines.

MR. MCCALLUM SCOTT. INDIA seems to be unfortunate indeed in the latest of her "friends." It is only since December, 1910, when he was first elected, that Mr. MacCallum Scott has made himself conspicuous by constant questioning of the Secretary of State; but if he has succeeded in nothing else he has had the gratification of seeing his name many times printed in the newspapers and in gaining a considerable amount of undeserved notice. We are unable to discover that he has any special claim to represent India. He is a product of Glasgow University, and before entering Parliament divided his time between journalism and the English Bar. A pet subject of his, however, has been the case tried recently in Bombay in which the Khan of Hoti Mardan was concerned. This has been the subject of questions, which have appeared over and over again on the paper in the name of Mr. Scott. His methods appear to be those of a political opportunist of the most mischievous description, and he has constantly raised points on different phases of a case, which has given rise to a veritable cloud of misunderstanding and misrepresentation. We have deprecated any undue attention to the details of this case. They were unpleasant in their nature, and later the case gave rise to charges against a high official and other officers, which have been proved to be baseless. No such considerations as these, however, have deterred Mr. MacCallum Scott. He has made as much stir as he possibly could in the matter until he has worn out the almost inexhaustible patience of the speaker. Referring to the case again on Monday, he became so unbearably persistent that the Speaker had to order him to sit down, and Mr. Scott, insisting on remaining on his feet, was suspended for the remainder of the session, including the autumn. Although this punishment is now likely to be modified, we are glad that for some considerable time at least, his voice will not be heard in the House, and we hope the manner in which he has temporarily extinguished himself will duly impress itself on the electors of Bridgeton, Glasgow.

NEW ZEALAND'S NEW GOVERNOR. AS was forecasted a day or two ago, Lord Liverpool has been appointed to succeed Lord Islington as Governor of New Zealand. It is not easy to find a reason for this unless it be paucity of suitable persons for colonial appointments in the Liberal party. His lordship is comparatively a young man, being 42 years of age, and practically the whole of his life since he came to manhood, has been passed as a regimental officer. His service, it is true, included some fighting in South Africa, but a soldier's experience of a colony under war conditions can hardly be a qualification for colonial administration in peace. Beyond this Lord Liverpool has been an A. D. C. in Ireland, and has held a higher court office at Dublin Castle, while at St James's he has for two years been Comptroller of His Majesty's Household. These appointments can hardly be regarded as increasing his capacity for his new post. They ensure that socially he will be a gracious and popular host, but his administrative ability must be taken on trust. It, at least, may be hoped that a military career has quickened his perceptions and broadened his outlook, and that New Zealand will have a governor of sound common-sense, if not of any special initiative. The inhabitants of New Zealand, however, have always displayed sufficient readiness to reform—or to try to reform themselves, and it may be that a governor, whose tendency it will be to check abundant activity in this direction, would be the most suitable ruler New Zealand could have.

THE PERUVIAN ATROCITIES. THE Government have done well, we think, to appoint a Select Committee to enquire whether any responsibility rests with the British directors of the Peruvian Amazon Company in the matter of the disclosures made by Sir Roger Casement in his report. It is unfortunately the fact that as recently as four years ago there was a considerable British element in the company and the terrible acts perpetrated on the unfortunate rubber collectors go back for a more lengthy period than that. The allegations which have been made have affected painfully the whole civilized world, and as in certain quarters no opportunity to besmirch the British name is ever lost. Everything is to be gained by investigation, and the more searching the enquiry the better. But one thing seems fairly certain, namely, that if any responsibility attaches to the British directors, it can only be of the most nominal character, for they were non-resident on the plantations and unaware of what was being done, even if the atrocities were perpetrated in their name. But there is a certain responsibility that will not be nominal, now that the disclosures have been made, and any future connection between Britishers and British capital with shady enterprises of this sort must be prevented at all cost.

A WARNING TO GOLFERS. THERE is a warning to golfers in India, who play during the monsoon months in a distressing incident which has occurred on a well-known course at Home. Mr. A. G. Robertson, who is an amateur golfer of distinction, has lost his right foot, which has been amputated in consequence of blood poisoning, which was set up by a rusty nail in a golf shoe. This, it is recalled, is not the first time that such an unfortunate affair has occurred. About twelve months ago, an army officer was playing on one of the London courses on a very wet day. Having no change of clothes with him, he borrowed some things while his own were being dried, and for a while he wore a pair of old shoes without any stockings. A little while afterwards lead poisoning set in and a foot was amputated, the surgeon expressing the opinion that the poison had been introduced by microbes, which had infested the old shoes. These, he said, were quite a common source of danger. In this country, of course, players are not apt as they are at Home to leave shoes lying for days in the drying-room or dressing-room of a club-house, and the danger may not be so great. At the same time it will be just as well during the wet months to see that there are no rusty nails penetrating the soles of one's shoes.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer "Egypt" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of 5th instant.

THE Governor of Madras returned to Madras from Ootacamund yesterday morning.

MR. W. H. WOOD, Senior Member, Railway Board, had a long interview, lasting over three hours at Madras yesterday with the members of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, during which he discussed various questions of interest and importance relating to the administration of the railways in this country.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Russo-German Relations.

BERLIN, JULY 19.

On the occasion of the meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser at Baltish Port, the whole European Press was full of comments on the various topics dependent on the political relations of Germany and Russia. Indeed, the presence of the leading statesmen of both countries and their subsequent lengthy conservations at St. Petersburg were taken as a sure indication that the whole European situation was made the subject of an intimate exchange of opinions.

If we turn to the official *Communique* on the purports and result of the interview, we find that everything went off satisfactorily. The same favourable impression is reflected in the German and Russian press. It is taken for granted that the Russo-German relations have after a short period of misunderstandings and frictions, returned to the old tradition of hearty friendship based on the real interests of both countries. The two neighbouring Governments appear to do all in their power for confirming the steady improvement noticeable since the Potsdam Meeting of November, 1910. Both sides see the advantage of sincere and friendly deliberations of all affairs turning up, and we may be sure that similar meetings will regularly take place at short intervals, the personal friendship of the two Monarchs being another reason for their frequent visits to each other.

We may even go a step further. The regular reoccurrence of these meetings as tokens of the continuance of the old Russo-German friendship is considered a guarantee of the peaceable working of the present system of European States. An aggressive policy of either the Triple Alliance or the Triple Entente is not to be thought of as long as Russia and Germany keep up their peculiar traditional friendship. Only in the imagination of mischievous news-mongers and cavillers the object of such an interview of the Czar and the Kaiser could be concerned with other possibilities. As usual these writers operated with two suggestions. They either tried to persuade themselves that Russia was going to drive a wedge into a Triple Alliance for clearing it asunder or, if they more biassed against Germany, they expected that the German Emperor was endeavouring to mislead the Czar into throwing aside his obligations to the Triple Entente. The latter innuendo is a hackneyed trick of certain French writers. They set it in motion as well whenever there is the talk of an Anglo-German *Raprochement.* Not that they fear anything of the kind was likely to happen; but it serves their purpose sufficiently, if they thereby pave the ground for a later statement that the Macchiavellistic intentions of German diplomacy have utterly failed and have been defeated again.

The responsible and official French declarations keep aloof from such wild argumentations. For them the Franco-Russian Alliance is of an exclusively defensive character and an indispensable guarantee of the equilibrium on the Continent and thereby of European peace. It is only the Chauvinistic Press in Paris that expects more from the Russian ally. They dream of a reconquest of Alsace Lorraine and of the speedy recurrence of a period when France may enjoy her old hegenomy on the basis of a political disintergration and military weakness of the Fatherland. We think that chance is over for all time to come, since the German Empire has been founded and gained new strength. But for the French Chauvinists, a Russian ally is of no consideration if not the means for restoring the former preponderance of France. They get so very angry whenever the relations between Russia and Germany are improving. Those Frenchmen whose fancy is not blinded by such a vision and whose principal consideration is the preservation of peace, cannot fail to wish for a Russo-German *raprochement* for the same reasons as for an improvement of the Anglo-German relations, viz., in the interest of European peace.

GERMAN FINANCES.

During the first ten years of the century, the German Empire used to contract considerable loans for balancing the Budget almost every year. The consequence was, that abroad a conviction gained ground as though the financial department of the Empire was bordering bankruptcy. During the Moroccan imbroglio of 1911, similar rumours were circulated and actually believed. That there was no anxiety required on that score, is, however, clear from the Treasurer's accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the year ending on March 31st.

The surplus of the whole year amounted to twelve million pounds sterling. This surprisingly favourable return is principally due to three sources of income exceeding the estimates by considerable sums. In the first place the Customs Revenue yielded 9 million pounds more than was foreseen. The Postage Revenue went up to nearly a million pounds beyond the estimates and the Imperial Railways show a surplus of three-quarters of a million above the State Household figures. From these three items alone eleven million pounds more were received than had been anticipated.

This state of things is not only very satisfactory from a financial point of view, but also proves the enhanced purchasing power and the economic prosperity of the people. Indeed the circumstances of the middle and lower classes have greatly improved in Germany; the artisans and labourers being in a position to spend ever so much more for their food, their dress and even luxuries of life than a few years ago. That the Social-Democrats pronounced the resolution to abstain from alcoholic spirits as a demonstration of protesting against the Financial Reform of 1909, certainly had some effect on keeping the proceeds of the Excise duty down, but could not prevent the whole Revenue swelling enormously. In other, perhaps more wholesome, luxuries the Social-Democrats paid their full share.

As in all likelihood this increase of the Imperial Revenue will last for a number of years, it might be considered reasonable that the Government does not accept the proposal of the Diet to introduce a new property tax before 1913. But there are the higher expenses of the Army and Navy, in consequence of the Acts of the spring of 1912 to contend with. The additional expenditure caused thereby will not exceed five million pounds, a third of which has already been provided for by abolishing the exemptions from the distilling dues. Altogether 3 1-2 million pounds of the new expenditure is to be covered by the property dues demanded by the Diet. In what shape the wish of the Diet will be fulfilled, is not yet certain.

At any rate the financial aspects of the Germain Empire have turned over a new leaf. Instead of the Deficits of former years we may expect large surpluses, used for paying off the national debt or as a reserve fund.

CROPS OF 1912 AND THE MARKET OF CEREALS.

From ancient times the 10th of July is considered in Northern Europe, the normal inauguration day of harvesting. This year, however, the month of May was decidedly cold and almost the whole of June, wet and cool, so that the cereals were exceedingly late in blossoming and ripening. On the average the season is about ten days late, although the present wave of heat greatly helped to accelerate ripening.

Fortunately the reports about the crops to be expected are most promising from nearly all countries. Especially the United States, Germany, France and Russia will have splendid crops. The yield of rye will in Germany, surpass that of the record year 1909 whether at the same time the quality will be equal to that of the hot and dry year 1911 is open to doubt. Official estimates of the whole yield of cereals, we have only for the kingdom of Saxony. There the estimated quantity is 467,976 tons, or seven percents. more than in the record year 1909, that yielded 436,707 tons. As regards wheat, the chances are far better than last year in the United States, Canada and Russia. It is also reported that the sowing of wheat proceeded under exceptionally favourable conditions in the Argentine Republic and in Australia, so that we may expect larger shipments thence in the end of the year.

The ruling market prices for cereals show accordingly a steady decline from July 2nd to July 9th. Most pronounced this movement was for wheat in the Chicago market, Liverpool and Berlin following suit very closely, whole in Paris, Antwerp and Budapest, the fall was less sharply marked. At the same time the prices of rye, oats and barley dropped considerably in Berlin. That in Europe the fall of prices remained behind that of Chicago, where upwards of four per cents. were lost, is due to the above mentioned lateness of the harvesting season; it being now evident that last year's crops must last a little longer than a full year. For later delivery speculators are very reluctant. The consequence will be, that already in August and September, a larger portion of the total crop than usual will find its way to the world's market. Then there will be a further reduction of prices, so that we may safely predict that the high quotations for cereals are over for the next twelve months.

RECENT EXPERIMENTS WITH THE MAGIC WAND.

Until recently every geologist and civil engineer smiled at the superstition with which former centuries treated the magic wand as a sure means of finding water or minerals deposited underground. It seems, however, as through a change was setting in. The reason is to be found in the undeniable practical result achieved by some German noblemen who tried their luck with the magic wand in South Africa. It has been officially stated, that during the last few years, 83 per cents. of all experiments with the magic wand proved successful, in as far as water was actually found on the indicated spots. In many cases the supply was soon exhausted; but in more than one-half of all tested cases the ground water detected by the magic wand was permanently sufficient for the breeding farms established on the spot.

These experiments have been systematically continued in Northern Germany. The believers in the powers of the magic wand offered to find layers of kali as well as water. The experiments have, indeed, been surprising thus far. On purpose the experiments were made in districts where borings had already taken place, the results of which being still kept secret by the mining authorities. The result was that the spot of the layers and their axis could be located by means of the magic wand, as a comparison with the secret maps proved. In consequence the Prussian Government has given order to continue these experiments and an Association has been founded "for throwing light on the Magic Wand Problem." Already three instalments of its series of publications are on hand.

L. ASCH.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Kolis of Danda.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The "Kolis" of Danda, owing to the prevalence of cholera, have left their village and settled in Khari, Bandra, Mahim, etc., carrying with them, the bare necessaries of life. The inhabitants of this village, which is purely composed of fishermen, numbering about 4,000, have taken up their residences amongst people who are unknown to them but the hospitality extended to these distressed people is striking. Every assistance is given them to make their life agreeable. But when one considers the unmerited treatment accorded to these simple men, by a handful of their brethren, it constrains him to lift his pen on their behalf and draw the attention of the powers that be to the following incident which took place only a week ago.

Some of the Danda Kolis, particularly poor ones, who can unfortunately be counted by hundreds, to maintain themselves and their families, used to fish in the Bandra-Mahim Creek. Whilst they were fishing peaceably and "further" from the spot where the stakes of the stakeholders are, some of the so-called monopolists seized one of them and belaboured him without rhyme or reason. Could he not take his aggressors to a court of law? Sheer poverty and the cost of litigation prevent the fishermen seeking the protection of the court. The fishermen, although illiterate and simple in their habits, are unfaltering in their loyalty to the British Crown, and as subjects of His Britannic Majesty, may I ask, Sir, if they have no right to fish in any creek? These handful of so-called monopolists allege from year to year that they and their heirs hold from Government exclusive rights of fishing with stakes in the creek, but as far as I know they hold absolutely none.

The above incident of belabouring the Danda Koli is not the only one of the kind. Further, this handful of fishermen, after enjoying a large annual income to do not pay, as tax, a farthing to Government, yet they have the audacity to maltreat their brethren from time to time.

These monopolists not content with molesting their brethren sell, and lease their alleged rights of fishing in the creek and they thus flout the pious wishes of His Excellency's eminent predecessor—Vide letter 3646 of 2nd October, 1846.

Government who his just and merciful, is really not aware of the aggressive attitude taken by these handful of people against their fellows and I therefore draw their attention to the same and appeal to them in the name of justice to cause enquiries to be directed into the alleged exclusive right of these few fishermen fishing with stakes in the creek.—Yours, &c.,

TRUTH.

Bandra, August 6.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Post-Graduate Course for Women.

A Press note states:—The Governor in Council has sanctioned a tentative scheme for the establishment of a post-graduate course for female medical graduates at the Pestonji Hormasji Cama and Bomanji Edalji Albless Hospitals, Bombay. The course will extend over a period of three months and any qualified female medical graduate may attend it on payment of a free of Rs. 20 a month. Students will also be permitted to attend the wards at other times and to follow the course of cases and the First Physician's clinical rounds. They will also be permitted to study the midwifery cases and, subject to the permission of the medical officer in charge of them, usually the House Surgeon, to examine such cases. For this purpose it is desirable that they should reside near the hospital.

NEAR EASTERN TROUBLES.

THE TURCO-MONTENEGRIN DISPUTE.

"Stiff" Reply to the Turkish Ultimatum.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT KATCHANA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CETINJE, Aug. 6.

Frontier fighting continued throughout yesterday. The Montenegrins were ordered to retire from the border and adopt a defensive policy. The Turks, however, crossed the frontier and attacked; they were repulsed with loss, by the Montenegrin infantry and artillery.

General Vuxotych has been ordered to the scene, empowered to urge the Turks to common action to restore tranquillity.

LATER.

After repulsing the Turks the Montenegrins followed them over the frontier and captured three fortified positions.

REPLY TO TURKEY.

CETTINJE. Aug. 7.

Montenegro has replied stiffly to the Turkish complaints and insists that none of its soldiers was on Turkish territory. The encounter was the result of continuous provocation by Turkey.

THE TROUBLE WITH BULGARIA.

SOFIA, Aug. 7.

In consequence of the report that the troops and Gendarmes massacred the Bulgarians at Katchana, after the explosions on the 4th and 5th instant, the Premier has instructed the Minister at Constantinople vigorously to demand an enquiry and the punishment of the culprits.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

It is announced in Athens that a veritable massacre followed the bomb affair at Katchana, lasting seven hours.

Fifty Christians were killed and upwards of two hundred wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 7.

Djavid Bey and Talaat Bey, whom, it is reported, the Cabinet has decided to arrest, have gone to Salonika to confer with the Committee of Union and Progress.

MASTER OF ELIBANK.

To Take up a Private Appointment.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

It is believed that the Master of Elibank will be elevated to the peerage shortly. The rumour that he will succeed Lord Crewe is regarded as baseless.

It is hinted that he may withdraw from the Government. Liberals are disquieted, pointing out that, even if he remains in the Cabinet, it is inopportune to promote the most able Whip the party has ever had at a moment when the slackness of Ministerialists is causing dwindling majorities, and the Unionist Whipping is better than it has ever been.

LATER.

The *Times* states that the Master of Elibank has accepted a private appointment at a large salary. It is expected that Mr. P. H. Illingworth will succeed him.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Master of Elibank's acceptance of a business position is confirmed. He will probably be raised to the peerage, in which case there will be a bye-election immediately.

[The Hon. Alexander William Charles Oliphant Murray, Master of Elibank, and son and heir of the tenth Baron Elibank, was born in 1870, and educated at Cheltenham. He quite early showed a strong bent for politics. Before entering the House in 1900 he had been assistant private secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, private secretary to the Government of the Leeward Islands and assistant private secretary to Mr. Sydney Buxton. He had also contested West Edinburgh, Peebles and Selkirk, and the city of York. He is married to Hilda, daughter of James Wolfe Murray, of Cringeltie, who is no mean hand with a journalistic pen. He became comptroller of the Household in 1907. Soon afterwards he distinguished himself by telling a Scottish audience that the Liberal party was not going to be dictated to by the Labour members. He was then second Ministerial Whip, and the declaration caused his leader some embarrassment. Later, in 1909, he was promoted to the Under-Secretaryship for India. He sat for Peebles and Selkirk during the Parliament of 1906, and then changed in 1910 to Midlothian.

Mr. Percy Helden Illingworth is a son of the late Mr. Henry Illingworth, of Ladye Royde Hall, near Bradford, and a nephew of Mr. Alfred Illingworth, the well-known Liberationist, who formerly represented Bradford in Parliament. The Illingworths, like their kinsmen the Holdens, have long and successfully been connected with the Bradford trade. Mr. Illingworth takes no part in the business. He is a barrister, having been called in 1894, and is attached to the North-Eastern Circuit. He received a University training at Cambridge, where he took the degrees of M.A. and LL.B. Some years ago he attained distinction in the Rugby football world as one of the Bradford half-backs. During the South African war Mr. Illingworth served as a trooper in the 9th Imperial Yeomanry Yorkshire Hussars, and in 1902 he was gazetted a Captain in the 2nd London Imperial Yeomanry. He had twice previously visited South Africa, in the interests of sport, when he did some excellent big game shooting. At Cambridge he was Captain of the Jesus College Boat Club, also spareman for the University crew in 1892-3. Since he settled down at Ladye Royde Hall, he has been a member of the Bradford School Board, and on the directorate of the "Bradford Daily Telegraph." He was born in 1869, and was made a Junior Lord of the Treasury (unpaid) in 1910.

TRADES UNIONS BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The House of Commons has, by 232 votes to 132, adopted the second reading of the Trades Unions Bill, restoring to the House liberty of political action as before the Osborne judgment, but with safeguards for the protection of minorities.

THE IRON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Midland Ironmasters have announced an increase of ten shillings per ton for iron bars. This is the highest price reached for the past leeven years.

SOLAT-ED-DOWLEH.

Complete Defeat of Persian Gendarmerie.

MOUNTAIN-GUN CAPTURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, Aug. 7.

Two hundred and sixty gendarmes left Shiraz on the 5th of August, under the command of two Swedish officers named Siefoert and Nystrom, to fight the bandits, who have lately been interrupting traffic on the Bushire road. The gendarmes were routed at Diringan, losing a gun and almost all their rifles. Siefoert was wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

The *Pioneer's* Shiraz correspondent wired on Monday last:—Two hundred of the Persian gendarmerie left here with two Swedish officers and a mountain-gun to dislodge Solat-ed-Dowleh from his position ten miles to the south-west.

The attack failed; one Swedish officer was wounded and about twenty of the gendarmerie were killed or wounded. The mountain-gun and a large number of rifles fell into Solat's hands.

ROOSEVELT PLATFORM.

Notable Declaration of Policy at Chicago.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.

Mr. Roosevelt, before the Progressive Convention to-day, explained his platform, which constitutes a direct appeal to the people. The ex-President emphasised that the people should hold a check on every branch of the public service. He demanded rigorous regulation of trusts and unfolded the most elaborate plans to secure the rights of and better conditions for labour, also minimum wages, workmen's compensation and insurance, and old age pensions, and he advocated a searching enquiry into the rise in the cost of living.

He declared that the tolls in connection with passage through the Panama Canal for ocean traffic should be the same for all nations, but demanded free passage for the American coasting trade.

The Credentials Committee of the Convention has decided by 17 votes to 16, to exclude negro delegates.

The negroes intend appealing to Mr. Roosevelt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.

The Progressive Convention has unanimously approved the action of the committee, in excluding the negroes.

Mr. Roosevelt, replying to a question, said the character of most of the negro delegates discredited the Republican party, and therefore the action of the Progressives was wise. He hoped the time would come when southern negroes equal to the whites in standing and character would be sent to the Progressive Convention.

THE ENGLISH "SPIES."

Voyage of the most Harmless Description.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The English yachtmen are still in prison at Kiel. The German papers take the case seriously. They praise the alertness of the Fisheries Superintendent in detecting the yacht. His suspicions were aroused by such trivialities as the smallness of the flag and the fact that no name was painted on the side of the boat.

The cruise is described by a member of the party who returned to England a few hours before the arrests were made. He shows it to have been of the most innocent description, and declares that the photographs were harmless. They often joked at the idea of being arrested, and sent postcards to their friends, commenting on the fact that they had not been worried by officials.

BRUSSELS CONVENTION.

Bounties not to be Revived for Five Years.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Mr. Harcourt has telegraphed to the Governors of the sugar-producing Colonies announcing the withdrawal of Great Britain from the Convention and regretting the necessity for adopting a policy which does not commend itself to these Colonies. Mr. Harcourt confidently anticipates that their interests will not be materially affected.

The messages conclude with the statement that protocols have been signed with other Powers to guarantee that the bounties will not be revived for five years.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Whips have agreed to adjourn Parliament to-morrow.

The Sugar Convention will be debated on the motion of adjournment.

COLONIAL "CONSCRIPTS."

Australian Cadet's Religious Scruples.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 6.

A cadet named Krygger, of Ballarat, having pleaded religious objections to military service, has been ordered to make up his drills. He is appealing.

MR. GOKHALE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Mr. Gokhale has gone to Vichy. He will return to London before going to South Africa early in October.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Hatfield has won the five hundred yards Swimming Championship, at Weston-super-mare, his time being 6 mins. 18 4-5 secs. He completed the five hundred metres race in 6mins. 56 4-5secs., establishing a world's record.

FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

Long List of Fatalities among Bathers and Fishermen.

27 LIVES LOST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 7.

Seventeen persons have been drowned as a result of the floods in England, the fatalities being confined to those indulging in bathing, boating and fishing. They include Major Ionides, who served in South Africa, and a lady who were fishing in Loch Linnhe. The Major's wife, who was also of the party, is in a critical condition.

LATER.

A winter-like gale raged yesterday and many shipping casualties are reported.

Ten more deaths from drowning of persons bathing and boating have occurred.

The Admiralty are sending a torpedo-boat to bring to London the bodies of the boy scouts who were drowned off the Sheppey last Sunday.

THE HOTI MARDAN CASE.

Mr. MacCallum Scott Incurs Suspension.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Mr. MacCallum Scott, in the House of Commons to-day, put a series of questions with reference to the Khan of Hoti Mardan.

Mr. Montagu replied that Lord Crewe was presenting the papers from the Government of India immediately. He said that apart from the Khan's guilt or innocence, Lord Crewe fully concurred with the Government of India, in thinking that the *prima facie* evidence in the case justified the action of the North-West Province authorities in arresting the Khan, who, he declared, was treated with all possible consideration.

Lord Crewe had satisfied himself that the allegations against Sir George Roos-Keppel were absolutely baseless. The various earlier incidents connected with the Khan had no connection whatever with his arrest and trial.

Mr. MacCallum Scott persisted in making references to the matter, defying the Speaker's summons to sit down.

He was, thereupon, suspended for the remainder of the session, including the autumn.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

In the House of Commons a statement by Mr. MacCallum Scott was read, unreservedly regretting his disrespect towards the Speaker, who accepted the apology. Mr. Asquith intimated that he would move that the suspension be rescinded when Parliament reassembled.

ISLINGTON COMMISSION.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald Makes an Explanation.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Mr. Asquith, in reply to Sir Henry Craik in the Commons yesterday, said he declined to reconsider Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's appointment to the Indian Commission. He said he was convinced that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, like the rest of his colleagues, would not fail to show the necessary impartiality.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald thereupon rose to make an explanation of the speech which he made during the debate on the Indian Budget. He complained that a wrong construction had been placed on his remarks with regard to the "persons who went to India and got sunbaked", etc. He said he did not intend those remarks to apply to the Service generally, but only to individuals. He believed that his written, fair criticisms were not resented by the Service. He had always endorsed just praise of the Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

The Indian Association of Calcutta has sent the following cablegram to Lord Crewe:—"The Indian Association of Calcutta respectfully urges the appointment of additional Indians, prominent in public life, as members of the Public Services Commission. The Indian public regard the personnel unsatisfactory."

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Sir John Rees Seeks to Re-open-it.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir John Rees again raised the Chinese opium question in view of the expenditure on the new city of Delhi, and suggested that an arrangement less onerous for the Indian taxpayer be devised.

Sir Edward Grey replied that it would be premature to consider the revision of the arrangements.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNOR.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Earl of Liverpool has been appointed Governor of New Zealand.

The Earl of Liverpool, of Hartsholme Hall, Lincoln, and Ollerton House, Newark, who completed his 42nd year in May last, will be best remembered as Major the Hon. Arthur Foljambe, eldest son of Baron Hawkesbury, the Earldom of Liverpool being only revived in 1905. Educated at Eton and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, his lordship joined the Rifle Brigade on May 2, 1891, and reached the rank of Major on January 1, 1907. He served in South Africa in 1901-2, and was present in the operations in Orange River Colony from January to May 31, 1902, and in the operations in Cape Colony in January of the same year, receiving the Queen's medal with three clasps for his services. He was A. D. C. to Earl Cadogan when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and State Steward and Chamberlain to the Earl of Aberdeen from 1906 to 1908. He succeeded his father in the Earldom in 1907, and in 1909 became Comptroller of the Royal Household. His lordship married in 1897 a daughter of the present Lord Monck. He is at present Major in the 6th Battalion the Rifle Brigade.

PERUVIAN ATROCITIES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

At question time in the Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that a Select Committee would be appointed to inquire whether any responsibility rests with the British directors of the Peruvian Amazon Company for the atrocities in the Putomayo district, and whether any changes in company law are desirable.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Remarkable Report Presented Yesterday.

HINDU-MOSLEM COMBINE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The annual report of the All-India Moslem League was presented at the general meeting to-day. It says that the course of events in Tripoli and Persia, implying pressure of strong nations on weak, European on Asiatic, is doing a great deal to create a solidarity of interest and sentiment among the differont nationalities of India. Fresh efforts for a Hindu-Moslem *modus vivendi* should be made, and the report suggests the formation of a representative joint Board at which questions affecting the general interests of the country be discussed and afterwards placed before representative associations.

It suggests also interchange of delegates between the Congress and the League as a means of educating the people gradually to fuller co-operation. The success of the scheme depends not merely upon a spirit of amity and toleration on both sides, but also on full recognition of the principle of co-ordination.

The report suggests a mutual and purely voluntary arrangement for avoiding, where Mahomedans are in a minority, the sacrifice of kine, out of regard for Hindu sentiment, and the substitution of goats and sheep; Hindus, on their part, abandoning proscription and disparagement of the Urdu language, and allowing Mahomedans peaceably to enjoy the constitution and privileges accorded to them and participation on equal terms of the bnefits of British rule.

MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT.

Extensive Tour throughout India.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Mr. Montagu, accompanied by his brother Lionel, embarks on the "Maloja" on October 4th. He will proceed to Delhi, after which the brother will tour through all parts of India. They will probably spend Christmas as guests of the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior. They will visit Burma and leave for England early in February. The tour will be entirely unofficial.

BISLEY COMPETITION.

Commonwealth Team for next Year.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 7.

The Commonwealth will coutribute £2,000 towards the expenses of a rifle team for Bisley in 1913.

THE LATE MR. HUME.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Presiding at a large meeting of Indians to express sorrow at the death of Mr. Allan Hume, Mr. Gokhale said that Mr. Hume's right to an honoured place in the history of nations could not be challenged. Indians would best show their gratitude by taking to heart Mr. Hume's warnings, which were still needed, against the spirit of jealousy.

MISS ORAM RELEASED.

LISBON, Aug. 7.

Miss Oram, the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, whose premises were searched and who was arrested, has been released.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The test match between South Africa and Australia was continued in dull showery weather to-day. South Africa completed their first innings for 329 (White, 59 not out). Australia replied with 219, (Bardsley 56).

LATER.

The test match between Australia and South Africa has been drawn.

There was no play to-day owing to rain.

The match between Warwick and Worcester was drawn, Warwick leading on the first innings.

The following matches have been abandoned owing to rain, neither side scoring points. Derby versus Essex, at Derby, Gloucester versus Somerset at Bristol, and Kent versus Hampshire at Canterbury.

MARSEILLES STRIKE.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 6.

After a prolonged strike, the officers and engineers of the Messageries Maritimes Company have resumed work, accepting in advance the decision of the arbitration court.

"BOYCOTT" DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

On account of the recent order of the Police Commissioner prohibiting processions and meetings the seventh Boycott universary was not observed to-day. Moulvi Leakat Hossain, however, led a procession this morning and challenged the Commissioner's order. The police stopped the procession. Leakat signed a bond and was directed to appear before the Commissioner to-morrow.

An informal conference was held in the afternoon to devise means to further the cause of the Swadeshi movement.

MURDER OF A MOHANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 7.

Mohant Jotindra Van of the Sitakund Shrine was shot last evening. The police are inquiring into the matter, but no arrest has been yet made. By order of the District Judge the Secretary of the Endowment Committee has taken charge of the properties of the Shrine.

News from Kabul states that the Amir is in residence at Jabal Siraj in the Kohistan Hills.

The idea of holding the Sind Provincial Conference at Karachi next month has been abandoned.

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

Annual Conference Opened at Poona Yesterday.

SIR G. CLARKE'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

The annual Mahomedan Educational Conference began to-day. His Excellency Sir George Clarke consented to open the Conference in person, and the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, General Sir Arthur Barrett, the Hon. Mr. Prior and Mr. Justice Shah Din of the Punjab Chief Court were also present to witness the opening.

The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Secretary to the Conference, welcomed His Excellency in the name of the Reception Committee. This was their fourth conference, he said, the objects of which were, first, to bring together annually the wise heads of the community to take counsel together regarding Mahomedan education and, second, to bring to the notice of Government the educational requirements of the community. He trusted that the presence of so distinguished a statesman (the Governor) there that day, was an earnest of the sympathy of the Government with the cause of Mahomedan education.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke then addressed those present. He said he noted with pleasure that the Mahomedan community had made notable advances during the four years he had been in India. There had been a visible awakening to the needs of education which should lead in the direction which they wished to move, and they possessed in the Moslem League an organisation which, if directed consistently on sound lines, must go far in uplifting the Mahomedans of India and in winning for them their rightful place in the nation that is still to be born. From his point of view an awakening of a spirit of new life was of infinitely greater importance than anything which Government had done, or could have done, for them. What had Government done for the Parsis but given them law and order where chaos once reigned? Government had made them free to carry on business of all kinds in perfect security. It had held out to them a system of education to which they eagerly turned as a means of acquiring influence and wealth; the rest they owed to their own qualities. The moral was plain for them to read. If the Mahomedans had dropped back in the race, they could regain all and more than they had lost by adapting themselves to the age. This Conference was a favourable omen.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

His Excellency spoke of the efforts to establish a Mahomedan University, and of the munificent contributions of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim to the Royal Institute of Science and his thoughtful provision for special scholarship which would prove of immense value to Mahomedan students. He also referred to the fact that there were now 932,301 Mahomedan scholars in primary schools in India. The figures for this Presidency, the speaker said, were 182,472 which was an increase of 38,067 above the total of 1906-07 and the percentage in high schools was 49·6 per cent. which disposed of the allegation that secondary education was not progressing amomg them, and was proof of the awakening on the part of the community. In regard to the language question, which had often been raised, he said he would tell them frankly his views. "I hold," he said, "that wherever a large number of children, whose habitual home language is Urdu, are congregated we ought to provide Urdu schools. As the figures I have mentioned clearly show on the other hand, I believe it would be most unwise in your best interests to press the Urdu language on children who habitually speak a vernacular, and who will require that vernacular throughout the course of their working lives. Two Eastern languages with English superadded, His Excellency considered, would be too much for young boys and would tend to handicap them in the later stages of their education. In Gujarat and Sindh there was no demand for Urdu, and Government were not prepared at present to go to the great expense of creating a separate Urdu Training College, but should the demand for one justify it Government would provide one.

Continuing, he regretted that Government could not see their way to the raising of the camp school at Poona to the status of a high school.

As to the education of girls, it much depended on themselves, but he hoped that a Ladies' Arts College would soon be rendered possible. His Excellency thought that, perhaps, if Mahomedan ladies were appointed to certain girls' schools, and if they showed activity in their work, stimulus might be given to the increase in attendance, especially among elder girls. At least the experiment might be tried.

Continuing, His Excellency strongly advised his hearers to have nothing to do with compulsion at the present premature stage in the development of education. His Excellency concluded his speech with words of well meant advice.

Mr. Justice Shah Din thanked His Excellency both on behalf of himself and of the delegates for the unique honour he had paid them in gracing the occasion with his presence and for the speech, remarkable for its thorough grasp of the Mahomedan situation, and he took this as a guarantee of the interest Government took in the community. Though there might have been diversity of opinion on certain points, he thought Government would not look on it as ingratitude, but rather as a result of their efforts to come into line with other civilised communities.

The speaker concluded by calling for three cheers for His Excellency the Governor which were heartily given.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke left the meeting followed by the European guests and the Conference proceeded to deal with the business before it.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Justice Shah Din after the departure of His Excellency, made his presidential address. After thanking the delegates for the honour done him in asking him to preside at the fourth session of their Provincial Conference, he said his presence among them was quite unexpected and was due to his meeting the Hon. Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed in Bombay where he was arranging to proceed to England on a short holiday. He had not had time to learn much of the local circumstances and he intended, therefore, to deal only with a few points. The speaker quoted the words of the Secretary of State in the House of Commons to the effect that education was the foundation of all problems, and then dwelt on the enthusiasm that the Bill on Compulsory Primary Education introduced into the Imperial Council by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale had aroused all over India, and remarked that though it had been rejected the discussion of the subject would be of the greatest importance and advantage. He next referred to the Coronation boons which had enabled the Government of India to make large grants towards education which, as Mr. Montagu had announced, would increase primary educational schools by 75 per cent. In view of the changes forecasted it was absolutely necessary that the Mahomedan community should forward its claims by every effort in its power. In the matter of higher education he was told that the Mahomedan community of the Presidency were not in a satisfactory position and he considered the best remedy for this state of affairs was the giving of scholarships. In reference to the establishment of colleges he hoped it would receive due attention from the community. For this purpose he advocated the forming of a nucleus scholarship fund. He considered a good case had been made out for the establishment of an Urdu training college in the Presidency.

In the matter of self-help which had been urged he thought that their community, which had been able to collect 35 lakhs of rupees towards the founding of a university, was not lacking in the matter of individual effort. Female education, it had now come to be realized, was a necessity. In the Punjab, he was glad to say, the position was not unsatisfactory.

The speaker concluded by reminding his hearers of the teachings of the Islamic doctrine in regard to truth, charity and neighbourliness which would assist them in making up lost ground.

ANTI-BRITISH PAPER.

Pan-Islamic Views of the Triple Alliance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 7.

The *Sind Gazette* says: A fanatical pan-Islamic monthly periodical printed in English, and published in Tokyo, Japan, is being secretly circulated among the Mahomedans of Sind, and apparently of all India, and in all Mahomedan countries of the world with the sole object of inflaming feelings against England. It is bitterly anti-English.

It is edited by a Musalman of Bhopal, Central India, now domiciled in Japan and its contents consist of systematic perversions of history and contemporary politics with the object of proving that Britain, though the greatest Mahomedan power in the world, is the greatest enemy of Islam. It is British policy which has procured the downfall of Islamic nations in Europe, Africa, and Asia. It is British machinations which brought France into Morocco, Italy into Tripoli and Russsia into Persia and it is British intrigue which is now stirring up internal and external trouble for Turkey. On the other hand, Germany (supported by Austria) has intervened to protect the threatened Mahomedan States from utter annihilation and the whole of Islam, therefore, should rally to the war standard of Germany.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

Will the Dalai Lama be Forced to Submit?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, Aug. 7.

The Dalai Lama has left Samding and is reported to be at Thsagulinga within seven miles of Lhasa. Tibetan troops have been despatched to a place, eight days' march from Lhasa (on the Chinese side), to intercept Chinese reinforcements.

The rumour that the Viceroy of Szechnaan is accompanying 5.000 troops who left Letang on June 10th seems to be true. This is said to be the first time that an official of such high rank has visited Tibet. It is stated that another high Chinese official, Mr. Chang, is expected here shortly. He is on his way to Lhasa. It is thought that he will join the Viceroy of Szechuan at Lhasa. They will there confer with other Chinese officers and Tibetan officials regarding the terms of peace.

The Dalai Lama's friends here are beginning to fear that China will soon get the "whip hand" and make him "kunckle under."

POLO ACCIDENT.

Col. Marshall of the Sherwood Foresters Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 7.

Colonel Marshall, D. S. O., Sherwood Foresters, met with an accident while playing polo here last evening. His pony collided with another and both fell. The Colonel's pony was on the top of his rider and had to be dragged off. Major Porter, D. S. O., R. A. M. C., who was present, made an examination and discovered slight concussion of the brain. Major Minchin's motor conveyed the Colonel, who had meanwhile regained consciousness, to Trimalgherry.

BREACH ON THE B. N. RY.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, telegraphs from Birsola, B. N. Railway:—

A serious breach has occurred on the Satpura Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (narrow gauge system) between Hatta Road and Birsola due to the bursting of the Bagdad river bund. It is expected that transhipment will be possible in two or three days and a diversion will probably be completed in ten days.

BIG JEWELLERY SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 7.

The largest quantity of jewellery that has ever changed hands in Sind has been transferred at Hyderabad. His Highness Mir Nur Mahomed Khan, a scion of Talpur, of the Royal family of Sind, has put up for sale a large and valuable quantity of jewellery belonging to his forebears. Several wealthy jewellers from Calcutta, Delhi, Surat and other places attended the sale and prices realized were excellent, amounting in all to about three lakhs of rupees. The Privy Council suit between His Highness Mir Nur Mahomed Khan and His Highness Mir Abdul Hussain Khan is pending and heavy legal fees, it is believed, will have to be defrayed from part of the proceeds of sale.

THE LATE MIKADO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 7.

News has reached the Japanese Consulate that the state funeral of the late Emperor will take place on the 13th of September at Aoyama (western part of Tokio) and that the site of the Imperial tomb is to be at Momoyama, Kyoto, the old capital.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

VAIN SPECULATIONS. Many native papers are down upon Lord Crewe for reaffirming in the House of Lords that swaraj, or self-government on colonial lines, was impossible in the case of India. They accuse him of breach of faith, and urge that the Government must stand by their plighted troth; in other words, that they must accept the interpretation which these writers put upon it. Lord Crewe explained, once again, that the famous paragraph in the Government of India despatch did not convey the meaning which was ascribed to it. It was the blessed word "autonomy" occurring in the despatch which was responsible for much of the misapprehension. As far as I can remember, no one in India interpreted the document as holding out a promise, or even the hope, of swaraj as the final goal; but this meaning, I believe, was first read into it by some critics of the Ministry at home. On that understanding they criticized the despatch, and on the same ground, the Indian Nationalists found it to their account to belaud it. It would have been prudent on the part of Lord Crewe, if he had confined his remarks to the necessary explanation. But he went further, and declared emphatically against swaraj as an idle dream, and an impossible idea. He might have left the future to take care of itself. I rather agree with Lord Courtney that "they had better leave the mystery to solve itself. Nobody was competent to pronounce the final wood. He himself was unable to say what could replace British rule in India; but we ought to be content with the process going on, without speculations as to the entire withdrawal of British influence." There is no finality in politics, and therefore the Secretary of State might have spared himself the hazard of pronouncing the last word. I have myself deprecated in this column vain speculations about autonomy and independence, exhorting my countrymen to make the most of the present, and to perform well and truly the work that is ready to their hands. We must not lose ourselves in abstractions, as we have something better and far more important to do in the present.

THE INDIAN STUDENT. The Indian student in England has compelled the attention of Government primarily by his waywardness and his intemperance in speech and conduct. He allowed himself, with fatal facility, to get under the influence of the notorious India House which was run by Pandit Shyamj. The house is no more, and its evil genius has fled for safety across the Channel, he has, however, left behind the traces of his teachings. Our rulers, therefore, bethought themselves of bringing the Indian students under healthy influences, and have concerted measures in that behalf, which, it is believed, are answering their purpose fairly well. In his budget speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu appealed to Englishmen and women to show them some hospitality which, he said, would be a work of the utmost value to the Empire. There were happier days, when Indians, students and others, were right welcome in English homes. But things have changed woefully since then, I am afraid that Indians themselves are chiefly responsible for the result. But the English peaple must see that all are not tarred with the same brush, and I should be sorry for anything done by them that might embitter feelings. Indians are shut out now-a-days from some of the superior lodging houses, and many schools and colleges make difficulties in the way of their admission. I have myself noticed a marked change, within the space of a decade, eventful as it was, in the attitude of the average Britisher towards Indians. It was painful to me to observe that race feeling which was absolutely unknown in England a few years ago, is slowly making its way. I am afraid it will increase unless timely efforts are made on both sides to check its growth. If however, it is allowed to go on, it will certainly not be good for India, nor for England either in the long run. It would be a great pity, if Indian youths were to go abroad for study, and to become better acquainted with the people and the institutions of foreign countries than with those of England. Mr. Montagu gave a practical turn to the question, when he pointed out that it would be to the advantage of Great Britain to afford facilities to Indian youths for the study of arts and industries. "India," he said, "was going to develop great industries, and her young men were going to learn to manage them. If they could not learn here, they would go abroad, and when they returned to India, they would give orders for plants to those countries, with whose processes they were familiar."

MR. ALLAN HUME, If Mr. Allan Hume cannot be truly styled the father of the Indian National Congress, he was indubitably one of its originators and sponsors. It is never easy to trace the origin of an idea to a particular individual, It arises often from a combined movement of the mind, an impulse, unconscious at first, felt simultaneously by a number of men. Controversy upon the question of the paternity of the Congress is fruitless and unavailing. Whatever may be the issue of such an argument, it will make no difference in the honour and credit which belongs to Mr. Hume as a warm supporter of the aspirations of educated India, as formulated by the Congress. He experienced disappointments at times even from his Indian friends, and his ardent and impetuous nature made no secret of them. But he remained, nevertheless, a faithful and unfaltering friend of the people of India; and if he has been surpassed in devotion and sacrifice by any other Englishman, that is Sir William Wedderburn. Mr. Hume, stricken in years and living in retirement, had ceased for years past to be an active force in relation to the Congress, and the younger generation of Congressmen, knowing him only by name and reputation, cannot fully realize the value of his services to the institution in its infancy. I attended a Congress meeting in Allahabad, now, alas! many years ago, and was deeply struck with the boundless energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Hume. He was an old man even then: but his eyes sparkled with fire, and his radiant presence was stimulating to his fellows. I remember him speaking to a company of friends about an eminent citizen of Bombay who has been connected with the Congress from its beginning, that he should like to tie a squib to his tail that he might be made to move faster. Now this Indian is known for his eager and impetuous nature, but in the amount of work he did at the time he did not apparently come up to Mr. Hume's ideal. I do not remember if Mr. Hume spoke at the Congress. But he was its life and soul, and was here, there and everywhere, guiding and writing, advising, encouraging, remonstrating—all behind the curtain. Mr. Hume was loved and revered by my countrymen and I am sure that his praise will pour forth from the press and the platform in abundance. But they have a higher duty to perform and that is to raise to him a suitable memorial, which will prove that Indians are not wanting in gratitude to their friends and benefactors. If any one merits a distinguished place in the Congress Pantheon, it is Mr. Hume.

A Bombay Worthy. The offer made to the Corporation by Sir Narayen Chandavarkar of a bust, raised by subscriptions, of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji recalls the career of a distinguished citizen who occupied in the last generation a prominent position in the public life of Bombay. Mr. Dosabhoy was a tower of strength in the Corporation, as well as the Town Council of old, and his bust will find an appropriate place in the Municipal Hall by the side of his compeers like Sir Frank Souter. Dr. Blaney, Captain Henry, and Rao Saheb Mandlik, known to the public as "the Rao Saheb," by way of pre-eminence. Dosabhoy I knew intimately, and to know him was to love him. His fine figure, his handsome face, his eyes beaming with benevolence, drew his associates closer to him, and almost every one of his colleagues in public life was his devoted friend. He stood high with Europeans and natives alike. His tact and snavity were irresistible, and he had quite a knack for sympathizing with all classes. He was the builder of his own fortune. He rose from the ranks, and he owed his position to his worth and ability. He was also a through man of the world, as clear sighted as he was able. In the Corporation he was a fluent and impressive speaker, and when he warmed to his subject, he was almost eloquent. He occupied some of the highest positions in the civic life of Bombay and as Sir Narayen reminds us, he, as president of the Corporation, had the honour of representing the city when His Majesty Edward VII came here as Prince of Wales. He wrote the History of the Parsis which still maintains its place as a standard work on the subject. Dosabhoy was a fine man altogether, and one of the worthies, who, in their own day and generation, have helped in making the history of Bombay.

DION.

TWO NEW BOOKS.

Recollections of Guy de Maupassant, by his valet Francois (John Lane.)—The proverb which declares that no man is a hero to his valet is not invariably correct, as the recent volume of recollections by the valet Francois abundantly proves. Francois had the privilege of attending upon Guy de Maupassant in the dual capacity of cook and valet, so that he had exceptional opportunities for observing the great man closely, and, allowing for his natural limitations, he seems to have made good use of his position. One has always wondered what exactly would be the point of view of the apparently inarticulate beings who wait upon us, if they were dowered with the power of expressing themselves freely; any attempt to extract from a servant his views of life, his ethics, his opinion on any topical matter, results as a rule in mere incoherency or in obvious plagiarism from the particular newspaper which influences him. We have sometimes wondered whether our impassive servants are not perhaps philosophers in disguise, wiser than their so-called superiors, competant to criticize and to condemn. The valet Francois, who was on terms of almost intimate friendship with his master, scarcely bears out this idea; his point of view is, first and last, the point of view of the valet, he does not rise to real appreciation of the master's works, he simply knows him to be famous, and is proportionately proud of his position. Geniuses were perhaps not much of a novelty to Francois, since he had formerly been with Flaubert, whose works he had read and enjoyed; he posed as a literary critic, but his standard is the standard of the kitchen, and he sees in Zola only a man who has traduced the servant-class infamously. We would have liked to hear something of de Maupassant's literary travail, of how his masterpieces sprang into being, but Francois, the cook is concerned, with commendable fidelity, more with the body than with the mind. Culinary details seem indelibly printed on his memory, he lovingly recalls some of his dead master's orders—"Give me a light lunch, but let it be strengthening, two boiled eggs, a grilled steak, French beans, gruyere cheese, and very hot tea." Francois studied his master's tastes with care, he invented a new method of preparing spinach, for which de Maupassant had often avowed detestation, and calling the despised vegetable by a different name, Francois had the satisfaction of seeing it eaten with every sign of appreciation. On one occasion he was deputed to go forth in search of 'copy' under somewhat peculiar circumstances. "If you see an accident, a murder, anything where there is the death of a man, a violent death, mind you come and tell me directly, because I should like to take some notes on that subject." Within a few days the faithful Francois had the good fortune to perceive the body of a suicide hanging from a tree in the wood. Overjoyed, he hastened to his master only to discover that his great find was valueless, a mere death was of no use, what the novelist required was violent death caused by knife or revolver or the crushing of a body, with bloodshed.

Interesting as many of the anecdotes are, and sincere as is the author's purpose, we cannot but feel that this book of reminiscences forms an inadequate tribute to the memory of a great genius. The intelligence of the writer is insufficient for the importance of the theme, he has observation without imagination, his study of his illustrious employer's works might have helped him to realise in time that a mere catalogue of trivial events does not necessarily make an interesting book, even to a public which is dazzled by the glamour of the great personality which forms—the subject of the Memoirs.

Cheiro's Memoirs.—(William Rider and Son Ltd.) Fortunately for Cheiro, he happens to be a twentieth century necromancer. Had he been born two hundred years previously, he would have met with an untimely and painful end, "something with boiling oil in it," as the Mikado would say. He calls himself a society palmist, the best society, one might add, for he heads his list of clients with the illustrious name of the late King Edward the Seventh. He traces the birth of his occult powers to a certain wet Sunday when his mother strove to amuse him by explaining the significance of the various lines which crossed his palm. The subject proved to be more engrossing than the parents intended, and from that day onwards his interest never flagged. In the course of his wanderings in search of instruction in the occult he came to Bombay where his investigations yielded rich results; in another land of mystery, Egypt, he still further developed his uncanny powers, which stood him in good stead when financial difficulties made it imperative for him to find a means whereby he could earn a living. Backed by a Hebrew financier, on truly Hebraic terms, he began his exciting career, reading destinies as another man might read a book; his fame grew rapidly, and many distinguished people, (in disguise of course,) came to him for advice: Madame Sara Bernhardt. Sir Henry Irving, Blanche Roosevelt and Oscar Wilde consulted him. King Edward's hand passed through Cheiro's curtain and a royal destiny was unfolded by the unconscious seer. One adventure in New York had a dramatic sequel. Cheiro accepted a test of his powers which involved the reading of a number of hands by means of smoked-paper impressions. When confronted by the fifth impression he remained dumb, the faintly defined lines on the blurred paper revealed themselves to his trained vision as being unmistakably the lines of a criminal. Under pressure Cheiro explained the cause of his reluctance to define the sinister characteristic of the hand, he said that he interpreted the man as a murderer, one on whom prison gates would presently close, to open no more. After events justified this gruesome prediction, the hand was that of a famous New York physician who hit upon the idea of persuading his patients to insure their lives in his favour, as a preface to dying from the skilfully administered poisons he prescribed. He escaped the electrocution chair on a legal quibble and was imprisoned for life. Even the most hardened sceptic cannot fail to be interested in the strange tales Cheiro has to tell, he is at least no dilettante in his profession, he has probably given his subject more study than it has ever before received. In these materialistic days occultism has a tonic effect, it would be as well for some of us if we could be brought to the conviction that "the mystery of the world is the visible, not the invisible."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Bombay Bankers' Claim against an Officer.

An appeal, filed by Velchand Chhaganlal, Banker of Baroda, against the order of the Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, in a darkast proceeding whereby he directed that Messrs. Cox and Co., bankers, Bombay, should have a rateable distribution in the assets of Lieut. William John Hopkins Ralston, of 4th Prince Albert Victor Rajputs, was called on for hearing before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rao.

In this case Messrs. Cox and Co. having obtained a decree against Mr. Ralston filed a darkast in the court of the first-class subordinate judge, Ahmedabad, for a rateable distribution of the moiety of the salary of Mr. Ralston, which was attached in a prior decree obtained by Velchand against that officer. Before the subordinate judge, Velchand's pleader contended that Messrs. Cox and Co. were not entitled to a rateable distribution until his client's decree was satisfied in full.

The pleader for Messrs. Cox and Co. contended that under section 73 of the Civil Procedure Code, the court had power to order a rateable distribution. The subordinate judge held that the moneys received from the disbursing officer on behalf of Mr. Ralston must be considered as assets held by by the court within the meaning of section 73, Civil Procedure Code. He did not think that the legislature intended that all other decree-holders should wait until the decree-holder, who got the salary first attached had his decree fully satisfied. He accordingly ordered that the amount received by the court be rateably distributed between Velchand and Messrs. Cox and Co.

Against this order Velchand Chhaganlal appealed to their lordships.

On the appeal being called for hearing, the pleader for the appellant asked the court's permission to withdraw it. The respondents having consented, the appeal was allowed to be withdrawn.

A RANI'S ESTATE.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an appeal in a suit, in which the original plaintiff, Rani Anubai, widow of Ganpateing Raul, sued Kasiram, alias Kashigir Guru Govindgir Gosavi, for possession of a certain plot of land at Dhondaycha, West Khandesh, as part of her inam land.

She alleged that she had a temple dedicated to Mahadev at Dhondaycha, and as remuneration for the services in the temple, which the defendant's father had agreed to perform, he was allowed to remain in possession of the land. That the present defendant had neglected to perform the necessary services in the temple, and thereupon the plaintiff gave him notice to quit. The defendant had leased the ground to one Tyaballi Sarafalli for the purpose of erecting a gin factory without obtaining her permission. The defendant contended that the land in dispute did not form part of the inam land, and that from ancient times it had been the property of the Gosavis. That the defendant's father performed services in the temple in his own right, and not on behalf of the Rani. That he had a right to lease the land for the purpose of erecting a gin factory as owner of the land. The Assistant Judge, Dhulia, held that defendant and his family had held this land free of assessment for more than twelve years, and that an adverse possession had been thereby created against the plaintiff. Her claim was, therefore, barred by the law of limitation and dismissed the suit.

In appeal the District Judge, Dhulia, held that owing to the extreme weakness of the plaintiff's case her appeal must fail, and confirmed the order of the lower court.

Rani Aunbai having died in the meantime, her legal representative, Daulatsing Umedsing, appealed to their lordships against the District Judge's order. The Chief Justice, after hearing the arguments on behalf of the appellant, affirmed the order of the lower court and dismissed the appeal.

STABLING WITHOUT LICENSE.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an application for revision in the case in which Dadabhoy F. Cama was convicted and fined Rs. 15 on the 22nd of April 1912, of keeping or allowing to be kept bullocks for hire in his premises without a license from the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Robertson, who appeared for the applicant, urged that the liability for stabling the cattle without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner lay upon the petitioner's tenant and upon him only and referred to the terms on which the premises were leased to the tenant. Mr Justice Batchelor observed that the terms of the lease told rather against the applicant than in his favour. They showed that the petitioner had under the terms of the lease power to eject his tenant for any unlawful use of the land. The pititioner knew that his tenant was stabling the bullocks without a license and still he kept quiet. His lordship discharged the rule and rejected the petition.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

At the Insolvency court yesterday Mr. Justice Heaton presided as Commissioner.

Umar Haji Nurmahomed's application to be declared and insolvent was opposed by a creditor named Abdul Kader.

Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the opposing creditor and Mr. Kapadia for the insolvent.

Mr. Kapadia asked for an adjournment on the ground that the affidavit of the opposing creditor was served on his client on the evening of the previous day.

Mr. Bahadurji, said the insolvent was said to have thrown away the affidavit when it was served on him. His lordship granted an adjournment till next insolvency court day.

Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar applied for an interim order in favour of his client, Ganu Ramji Selat. Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla opposed the application on behalf of a creditor named Balvant Ramchandra Soman on the ground that the insolvent had fraudulantly raised moneys on a house. His lordship granted an interim order till the first insolvency court day in October.

On the application of Mr. Thanawala, an adjournment till the first insolvency court day in September was granted to Sarupchand Lakhmichand.

On the application of Mr. Jeysingbhai Patel, the interim order granted to Thakurdas Purshotamdas, was defended till the first insolvency court day in October.

An extension of the interim order granted to Vitahldas G. Shah was extended to three months on the application of the same counsel. Interim orders were granted also to Ramratan and Khurshedji B. Choksi.

On an application made by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, his lordship fixed the next court day for considering the composition scheme prepared by the Commissioner in the matter of Gafferbhai Ratani.

Mr. Bhandarkar, on behalf of the Official Assignee, asked that an early date may be fixed for the hearing of the application in the matter of the late Virji Trikum. The Official Assignee was anxious to secure certain shares in a Company standing in the name of Ruttonbai, the widow the late Virji.

Mr. R. D. Wadia, on behalf of Ruttonbai, asked time to put in an affidavit. He said there was no hurry, the company would not take any action till the 26th instant.

His lordship directed that the case might be put down for hearing at an early date convenient to the parties concerned.

A. J. DeSouza was granted an extension of two months of the interim order granted to him as prayed for by his counsel, Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla.

On an application presented by Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of Lakhmidas Bhagwandas, praying that Kanayalal Jainarain and others may be declared insolvents. His lordship granted a rule calling on them to show cause why they should not be adjudicated insolvents.

His lordship granted discharges to the following insolvents.—Arthur DeSouza, Hirjibhai L. Tadivala, Nanji B. Trilokekar, and Narayan Shivshankar and two others.

THE POLICE COURTS.

A PITIFUL STORY.

Superintendent Sullivan, C. I. D., Bombay, yesterday appeared at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a remand of the case wherein Framroze Maneckji Oomrigar, otherwise known as "Sidhwa," is charged with cheating Bachubai, a Parsi woman.

The accused has a series of convictions against him. At present he is undergoing a term of seven years' rigorous imprisonment. He was convicted of forging a Parsi widow's will. He had been sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for escaping from legal custody, while in the J. J. Hospital, and after that to six months' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to escape from police custody, when being taken before the Magistrate in the forgery case.

The present complaint, Mr. Sullivan told the court, was that the accused was entrusted by Bachubai with a certain number of shares, and that after selling the same he misappropriated the amount of the sale proceeds. He deposited Rs. 10 in the Bombay Bank Savings Bank and altered the figures, making the same to read Rs. 10,010. He showed the book to the complainant and averred that his own money and hers was deposited at one place. He had also taken away all her gold ornaments and jewellery and substituted brass ornaments. The genuine ornaments and clothes of the complainant, which were worth about Rs. 6,000, were pledged by the accused, whose heartless conduct had made the woman lost her senses as soon as she found out the facts. She was insane for seven years, but had now recovered and it was possible to prosecute him.

The magistrate granted a remand for eight days, remarking that the accused would not suffer in any way by the remand as he was in jail, serving his term of imprisonment.

The case was adjourned to the 15th instant.

ROBBING A SICK MAN.

Inspector Gough yesterday charged Louis Jimmey, a French Eurasian, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of Rs. 5.

The complaint was that the master of the steamer "Ville d'Oran," gave accused Rs. 30 and a covering letter to deliver to Louis Guezet, the ship's steward, who was lying ill at St. George's Hospital.

Miss Grace Edwards, a nurse, deposed to having seen the accused come to the hospital the worse for liquor. He delivered Rs. 25 to Guezet, and said a letter from the captain would follow. He had posted it. The complainant expected Rs. 30, so the nurse made him sign a receipt for Rs. 25. It was sent on boardship by a messenger.

The accused said he was going to pay Rs. 5 to the steward. He was drinking with the master when he was given the money.

As nothing was known against him, the magistrate sentenced him to a day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5 with the option of ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

WIRELESS FOR R.I.M. SHIPS.

The R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" and "Dufferin," which are at present in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, are being fitted with installations of wireless telegraphy. Similarly the R. I. M. S. "Northbrook," which is expected in Bombay about the middle of this month, will be fitted with an installation as soon as she comes into port. There can be little doubt that wireless telegraphy will be installed on all the ships of the Royal Indian Marine in due course, but beyond these three ships, no orders have been given for the present. The installations, which are being supplied on the three troop-ships mentioned, are estimated to cost Rs. 16,000 each and will be operated by Government telegraphists. At the same time they will be under the supervision of engineer offices, a certain number of whom are to attend a course of instruction which will fit them to undertake supervision and repair work.

Further, these three ships are also being provided with six additional life-boats each.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Himalaya," Aug. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Himalaya," with the English Mails of the 26th July, expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Mundle, Miss E. C.
Keloy, Mr. E.
Jarrard, Mr. E. D.
McDougall, Mr. A. M. and Mrs.
Oliver, Dr. S.
Ross, Miss L.
Henderson, Mr. A. H.
Noone, Mrs. H. V.
Hughes, Asst. Pay, W. H.
Bechtler, Mr M.
Sharma, Mr. B. N.
Jackson, Miss

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Jackson, Mr. R. J.
Backer, Mr. A. H.
Reilly, Lt. H. L.
Whyte, Mr. D. E.
Kruger, Mr. J. H. W.
Hirst, Mr. A. N.
Farquharson, Lt. E. S.
Montanaro, Mr. C.
Bonar, Mr. J.
Sharma, Mr. D. D.
Woodhouse, Mr. H. L.
Hankin, Miss M.
Imrie, Mr. W. M.
Bordman, Mr. F. V.
Basu, Mr. S. N.
Thompson, Mrs. C. E. and infant
Batra, Mr. M. L.
Jamuar, Mr. B. P.
Bredon, Mr. A. S.
Page, Mr. J.
Galloway, Mr. J. Mrs. and Mr. J. A.
Ray, Dr. P. C.
Monro, Capt. E. W.
Joshi, Miss
Ford, Mr. J. B.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Dorien-Smith, Capt.
Stephen, Col. R. C.
Brand, Mr. F. G. H.
Asser, Mr. O.
Forbes, Col. J. F.
Mullaly, Maj. Gen. H.
Nicholls, Mr. M. G.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.—Martin, Mr. J. G.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Manley, Mr. W. B.
Gilchrist, Capt. W. F. C.
Lawrie, Mr. A. R.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

The newest fashions in hairdressing show a tendency for a higher dressing than has been in fashion for some time. This is a reaction against the accentuation of the low dressing, and does not mean that as yet we have gone very far upwards. Instead of lying low on the nape of the neck, it is lifted off it, and is dressed either quite at the back of the head (as shown in our first sketch)—a very becoming fashion when old or new tortoiseshell combs are in use—or else on top. The only time when curls are seen low on the neck is when the slightly fantastic dressing of the Early Victorian bunches of curls is seen, and this fashion, though it has had a certain vogue in Paris, has never been popular here. The second dressing shows the use of one of the new torsades, which gives a finish to the dressing, and is fixed in sideways at the head (it is seen separately in the smaller inset). The third design shows what might be the front view of the dressing, and the effect of a higher wave than has been seen for some time. However, the design shown first on the page is probably the most popular, and gives full effect to a long sweep of a regular wave from the forehead to the back of the head.

The fringe, though it gives "chien" to the face, is not as popular as it was expected to be. The hair grows too slowly for women to rashly cut a fringe, and the concession made in some cases was the combing down of the ends and the use of a made-up fringe to supplement it. Additional hair is not pleasant to wear during the hot weather, though the hair-dresser's art in mounting it as lightly as possible has been called in. The simpler the dressing the pleasanter during the great heat. Women who are at fashionable watering-places will, however, find one of those useful toupee arrangements which cover the head wholly or in part very excellent for coping with the untidy appearance given by great heat or salt water to the hair. Salt water, as is well known, is no beautifier of the locks, as it makes the hair brittle and nasty unless great care is taken to avoid its effects.

Something for Tea?
A dainty cake,
A nice jam sandwich,
or some delicious home-made tea rolls.
These are quickly and easily baked with
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark.)
The SURE raising powder
and they may be eaten as they come from the oven—all hot and fragrant, and quite digestible.

THE WEATHER.

Improved Conditions in Bombay.

RAINFALL ON WEST COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The centre of depression in the Bay is now off Gopalpur, but is at present feeble. The Bombay monsoon has been more active, but is still weaker than usual, while the Bay current has given heavy rain in Lower Burma.

The rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, Central India and Burma, except the extreme north; fairly general in Hyderabad, Gujarat, and south-east Bengal; local in south-east Madras, Mysore, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Lower Sind, south-west Punjab and the United Provinces.

Mangalore, Hanamkonda, and Nizamabad each report one inch; Pachmarhi, seven; Pendra, two; Hoshangabad, one inch and a half; Sutana, one; Bikaner, one inch and a half; Hyderabed, (Sind), half an inch; Multan, two; Bahraich, three; Diamond Island, five; Rangoon, two; Moulmein, and Tavoy, each four; Mergui and Victoria Point, each two.

Forecast: An increase of rain in North-east Madras and the east of the Central Provinces; a diminution in Lower Burma.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of slight intensity at its origin, about two thousand miles away, was recorded in Simla yesterday at nineteen hours and three minutes.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

A frontier correspondent reports that good rain fell in Eastern Afghanistan up to Jellalabad during the last few days of July.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered......	40·39	42·21	41·59	39·11
Wednesday, 7th August...	0 26	0·11	0·18	0·08
Total	40·65	42·32	41·77	39·19
Same date last year.........	42 78	44·57	44.66	38·17

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, Aug. 7.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·35	39.69	45·23	37·23

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 7th Aug. In.	cts.	Total up-to-date. Ins.	cts.
0	48	46	80

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (6th)	91·3	84·5	...	0.00
Jask	94·3	84·3	...	0·00
Muskat (6th)	87·3	82·1	...	0·26
Multan	105·8	78·0	1·83	3·80
Rawalpindi	93·4	76·9	...	10·04
Lahore	94·9	83·2	...	8·74
Sirsa	98·8	82·5	...	6·44
Ambala	95·5	82·9	...	15·13
Delhi	96·5	82·8	...	11·99
Agra	96 0	82·5	...	10·71
Mainpuri	95·3	82·1	...	15·25
Jhansi	90 5	77·0	0 59	21·65
Cawnpore	93 7	81·4	...	14 40
Allahabad	95·1	82 5	...	13·23
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	87.5	81·0	...	2·91
Ajmer	86·6	77·2	...	7·60
Jaipur	89·2	77·1	0·02	14 87
Kotah	87·6	77·6	0·05	16·41
Bhuj	87·5	76·5	0·20	18·57
Dwarka	85·8	79·2	0·04	19·78
Veraval	82·1	77·8	0·11	20·50
Rajkot	88·6	74 8	...	24·17
Bhavnagar Para	88·0	76·0	2·01	31 77
Surat	84 4	76·1	0·23	44 95
Ahmedabad	89·6	77·7	0·41	28·81
Deesa	89·3	77·4	0·02	10 74
Neemuch	83·9	74·0	0·28	14·68
Indore	83·1	72·6	0·19	20·00
Jubbulpore	84·3	75·8	...	18 93
Saugor	84·8	74·6	0·25	22 18
Hoshangabad	86·1	74·4	1·66	26·62
Khandwa	88·2	74·1	0·02	9·79
Akola	89·2	73·6	...	13 97
Amraoti	85·3	73·3	0·09	13·94
Nagpur	87·6	76·3	0·03	34·15
Chanda	86 5	76 0	0·09	29·46
Raipur	84·7	75 6	0·04	23·74
BOMBAY	85·3	78 2	0·08	39·19
Ratnagiri	85·3	78·4	0·23	70·08
Mormugao	85·0	76·7	0·27	76·45
Karwar	83·7	76·0	0·38	77·22
Malegaon	85·9	72 1	...	8·63
Ahmednagar	84·6	71·5	...	4·49
Poona	82·0	71·8	...	11·43
Sholapur	90 8	72·6	...	6·81
Bijapur	87·2	71·3	...	4·92
Belgaum	74·3	67 5	0·11	50 01
Aurangabad	83·4	70·2	...	12 24
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.9	73·2	1·07	20·07
Hyderabad	87·8	72·7	0·11	10·17
Mangalore	86·3	75·3	0·99	82·48
Calicut	83·8	76·1	0·33	82·73
Cochin	86·2	75·2	0·26	74·60
Colombo	87·0	79 0	...	24·85
Masulipatam	93·8	77·2	0·10	12·90
Bellary	94·0	75·8	...	2·49
Cuddapah	98·7	78·6	0·03	4 21
Madras	97·0	83·0	...	4·09
Bangalore	81·3	65·8	...	8·27
Coimbatore	89 4	72·3	...	4·47
Trichinopoly	100·6	79·3	...	4·31
Negapatam	99·7	78·7	0·10	1·14

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan records 1 inch 83 cents of rain. Skies are clear in the north Punjab, heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Sirsa and Multan. Maximum temperature is in excess at Multan and in defect at Lahore; the minimum is in defect at Multan and in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 29 cents of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Day temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner records 1 inch 35 cents of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Neemuch has had 28 cents, Indore 19 cents, Ahmedabad 41 cents, Surat 23 cents, Bhuj 20 cents, Bhavnagar Para 2 inch 1 cent, and Veraval 11 cents. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 25 cents, and Hoshangabad 1 inch 66 cents. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 25 cents, Mormugao 27 cents and Karwar 38 cents. Skies are moderately to heaviiy clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in south Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Nizamabad has had 1 inch 7 cent, and Hyderabad and Belgaum 11 cents each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the moderately heavy rainfall at Multan and Bikaner; from the rest of the Punjab and of Rajputana, little or no rain has been reported. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in south Hyderabad, west Central India, Gujarat and the southern districts of Kathiawar, and local rain over the rest of Kathiawar, the Central and the south-west United Provinces. A few very light showers have occurred in the south Bombay Deccan and on the Coromandel Coast. Conditions are becoming favourable for some increase of rain in the Deccan and in the south-east Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula; local rain in the central parts of the country, the south United Provinces and the Deccan, and some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and on the north Madras Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 7th August was £29·739 inches. The height of observatory barometer csitern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet, at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mericurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL.

Bombay Athletics Make Fine Recovery.

R. G. A. (1): BOMBAY ATHLETIC (1).

The Athletics made a fine recovery on the Cooperage yesterday when they drew with the R. G. A. The Athletic started a man short, Hyde being absent, and not turning up until the game had been ten minutes in progress. Meanwhile, play had been uneventful and even, with the civilians, less on the defensive than their opponents. The Gunners, led by Roche, had a turn, and Thompson all but scored. Hyde transferred play with a smart run, and though he lost a good chance to shoot through indecision, he managed to centre, but his colleagues on the inside threw away the chance presented to them. The Gunners retaliated, but their wosk in front of goal was not of the best. Barnard miskicked once and presented a chance which was thrown away. Roche followed this up by kicking ever from an easy position. A bout of even play followed and then the Gunners again attacked and after some skirmishing scored. Walker had left his post to clear and was unable to get back in time. Elliott made a gallant attempt to keep the ball out and appeared only just to have failed. A minute later the Athletics transferred play and the ball came along to Thompson who muddled it. Woodford got possession and came through to within five yards of goal. His shot was ridiculous, so was another in almost similar circumstances a minute later. After Roche had hit the bar at the other end, the Athletics again came away and Woodford got in a neat shot which Quinn saved. Brewin next got through, but his shot lacked strength. Half-time was sounded a minute later, play being in mid-field, and the score being :—

R. G. A.. 1 goal.
Athletics.. nil.

After the interval the Athletics showed promise, but two movements were spoiled by offside rulings. Then another attempt was better rewarded. Hyde hit the bar and rushing out recovered and sent the ball into the net with a clever turn-kick, thus equalising. Excitement was renewed a minute later when Brewin sent in a stinging centre which almost scored. The Athletics continued to press for some time longer but could not increase their score. After this the teams attacked and defended in turn, the advantage being with the Gunners. Some fine defence work was put in by both teams Walker, Elliott and Barnard being most troubled. At the Gunners' end Brewin threw away one chance and before time was called Woodford and Hyde also threw chances away. A good game ended as follows :—

R. G. A...1 goal.
Bombay Athletics...................................1 goal.

The teams were,—

R. G. A :—Goal, Quinn; backs, Stewart and Hawkins; half-backs, Gerram, Thompson and Smith: forwards, Watson, Howe, Roche, McConaghy and Spain.

Bombay Athletics :—Goal, Walker; backs, Elliott and Barnard; half-backs, Schultze, H. Templeton and Bellamy; forwards, T. Brewin, Wilkie, Woodford, Reckley and Hyde.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The positions of the team in the League table are now as follows :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	A.	P.
R. Warwicks	10	7	1	2	27	4	16
R. A. Temperance	9	6	1	2	16	7	14
R. G. Artillery	10	4	1	5	20	10	13
Bombay Gymkhana	9	4	2	3	17	9	11
Byculla M. I.	9	2	4	3	6	16	7
Hornets	10	3	6	1	8	22	7
Bombay Athletic	9	1	6	2	9	17	3
Y. M. C. A.	10	2	8	0	11	29	4

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

For the Bombay Gymkhana's Mud Sports yesterday afternoon, the ground was in fair condition, and there were good entries, as well as a large attendance of spectators in the chairs. There were nearly 20 entries for the polo ball stakes, and nine ladies turned out for the two events to which they were admitted. For the scurry only five horses faced the starter, but they provided a good finish.

Results :—

Tilting at the ring and tent-pegging : 1, L Graham; 2, Abercrombie; 3, Maclean.

Ladies tilting at the ring : 1, Mrs. McCausland; 2, Miss Dunsford; 3, Mrs. Richardson.

Individual jumping : 1, J. W. Knight-Bruce; 2, J. R. Webster; 3, H. W. Moulton.

Polo Ball Race : 1, Mr. Knight-Bruce; 2, R. F. R. Cooke; 3, Captain Wagstaff.

Crawford Market Stakes : 1, Mrs. McCausland and C. C. Bamber; 2, Mrs. Jackson and C. D. Noyes.

Horse Scurry : 1, Huntley on Twopenny 2, J. L. Thompson on "Biscuit"; 3, H. W. Moulton on "Lincoln". Won by a length.

The following are the principal aggregate points scored by various competitors so far this season. :—

Gentlemen : J. W. Knight-Bruce, 48; L Graham and C. C. Bamber, 28; R. F. R. Cooke, 22; J. R. London, 17; J. L. Thompson, 16.

Ladies : Mrs. McCausland and Miss Dunsford, 16; Mrs. Richardson, 10; Mrs. Wagstaff, 8.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

The following are the entries for the Selling Plate and Arab Trial Handicap at the second Extra Meeting, on Saturday, the 10th of August, entries for which closed at 4 p.m. to-day :—

SELLING PLATE.

DISTANCE 1-2 MILE.

Imperial Tide
Bannockburn
Sadee Beg
Abdul Aziz
Solar Star
Magistrate
Dalil
Mahboob Beg
Farhan Beg
Pretender 2
Engineer
Nashad Pasha
Glencoe
Dinar
Mushtarak
Once More
Cherry Blossom
Papa
Flying Machine
Lord Simon and Snuff.

ARAB TRIAL HANDICAP.

DISTANCE A MILE AND A QUARTER.

Precious
Regent
Artist
Shawcutt and Thaboor
(Race declared void.)

MAIL NOTES.

ROMAN RELIC IN CLAPHAM.

There has just been placed within the hall of the Clapham Public Library a large stone, declared to be a relic of the first century. It is described as a Roman altar stone, and was found buried in the ground during the development of the Cavendish House Estate, by Clapham Common. The British Museum authorities believe the stone dates from the first century, in which case it can claim to be of perhaps equal historical age with the famous "London Stone" now outside St. Swithin's Church, in Cannon-street. That stone, mentioned by Shakespeare, who makes Jack Cade put his foot upon it, is reputed by some antiquaries to have marked when it was first set up the junction of the great Roman roads, and it is believed to have been the centre from which the miles along the roads were calculated. The Clapham stone is much larger and heavier, and it bears an inscription to the effect that it was dedicated to the gods by one Titus Licinius Ascanius.

NEW YORK ROBBERY.

A mysterious cheque robbery is puzzling the police of New York and of Albany, 150 miles north of here. On July 13th, a messenger known as "Joe," a lad of fifteen, was sent from the New York offices of the United Cigar Stores Company, with a satchel containing over £100,000 in cheques and cash (the cheques ranging from £60 to £600), which he was instructed to deposit in a bank "down town." The boy has not since been heard of but on the Saturday afternoon an Albany blacksmith found the satchel containing the cheques in front of his shop. Of the money, however, there was no trace. The supposition is that the boy took train for Albany, but was afraid to try and negotiate the cheques, as they were made out to the order of the company, and that he therefore threw the satchel away after pocketing the cash. The Albany police are now in possession of the cheques, and Mr. Charles Whelan, the president of the company, has commenced an investigation. He says he cannot understand the affair, as it has been the custom of the company always to send the deposits to the bank by a man, accompanied by an armed guard.

CONVICT SHIP'S PLIGHT.

The old convict ship Success, which set out from Queenstown on May 12 last for New York, where she will be exhibited, has been having a very rough passage, and is altogether in a precarious position. The Cunard liner Franconia, which arrived at Queenstown recently reported having spoken the Success by wireless on the 10th inst. in latitude 41.59, longitude 63.50, when the latter was in latitude 41.39 and longitude 59.13. According to the report from the Franconia, Captain Scott, commanding the Success stated that he did not expect to make Coney Island before the 20th of this month. They had experienced, very rough weather, and the old barquentine, he stated had been on the occasion blown over on her beam until her yards touched the water. There has been much uneasiness among the crew, and superstitious fears have been rife. The men declare that the vessel is haunted, and have refused to go below to the cells and dungeon decks. The captain, in some instances, has had to resort to extreme measures, as several seamen have actually refused to obey orders. Food is, apparently, running short, for when spoken, the captain appealed for fresh water, meat, and flour. Unless help is given by some other ship there is a chance of the crew of the Success starving before they reach their destination.

THE LATYMER PEERAGE.

The petition of Mr. Francis Coutts, who claims to be co-heir of the barony of Latymer, again came before the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, who at the close state that a report would be made that the petitioner had established his claim. Counsel in the case wear: For the petitioner, Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., Mr. Geoffrey Lawrence, and Mr. K. J. Muir MacKenzie, who were instructed by Messrs. Walker, Martineau, and Co. For the Crown: The Attorney-General and Mr. Raymond Asquith, instructed by the Treasury solicitor, Mr. Henry Cooke. The petitioner's mother was an elder sister of the late Baroness Burdett Coutts, and he was heir to the Sir Robert Burdett estates on the death in 1906 of the baroness, who had no children by her marriage with Mr. Ashmead Bartlett. He claimed to be a co-heir of the barony by direct descent from John, fourth Lord Laymer, who died in 1577, a lineal descendant of George Nevill, the first Lord Latymer, who was summoned to a Parliament in the tenth year of Henry VI. On the close of the petitioner's case, Mr. Raymond Asquith said that the view of the Attorney-General in this case was that it was a pure question of pedigree. As their lordships had now all the evidence as so pedigree he did not think there was any occasion for him to address them on it. Sir Robert Finlay submitted in reply that the evidence would justify the committee reporting to his Majesty that the claim had been made out. He referred to a few facts on which a difficulty might arise, such as the fact that the present petitioner was also a claimant in the pending claim to the Earldom of Oxford by the Duke of Atholl. He referred to the minute by which the committee had ordered that the Latymer Peerage claim should be heard before the Oxford Peerage claim, and had ordered that the evidence as to pedigree given in the Latymer case should be used in the Oxford claim so far as their lordships thought fit to accept it. Lord Halsbury briefly stated that having been present all the time, he was satisfied on the evidence that the claim had been proved, and he moved that a report to that effect should be made to his Majesty by the House. Lord Ashbourne agreed. He mentioned that in doing so the fact should be noted that the Attorney-General did not dispute the petitioner's pedigree, nor that of the other fourteen collaterals to whom notice of his claim had been given. Lord Shaw concurred, and so did Lord Sanderson.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

At the London Sessions, Alan Horton, aged 22, an actor and vocalist, of Brighton, appealed, before Mr. Allan James Lawrie and other justices, against a sentence of ten weeks' hard labour passed upon him by Mr. F. Mead at Marlborough-street as a rogue and vagabond. The allegation of several police officers was that the appellant loitered about in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly-circus on the night of May 31, and other evenings for an immoral purpose. It was suggested that his cheeks were powdered and it was pointed out that he had a powderpuff in his pocket. Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, K. C., who appeared for the appellant with Mr. Gatti, stated that his client's parents were people in a good position at Brighton, and when he was not with them he stayed at Tavistock-square. He had shown such promise as a baritone that when he was introduced to Mrs. Brown Potter, the well-known actress, she obtained for him an engagement at a Fulham "Titanic" matinee on May 30. His part was to impersonate a statue in an operatic scene, "The Blue God," and after a girl had danced round it, the statue came to life and sang. It was for the purpose of heightening the effect that the appellant, in addition to colouring his body blue, dyed his hair bronze—a fact which attracted the police officers' attention. He hoped that the matinee would be followed by music-hall engagements, and it was a keen disappointment to him when the crowding out of the item robbed him of the chance of distinguishing himself. On May 31, the appellant attended a reception at the Writers' Club, and went to hear Mr. Bertram Wallis at the Palladium. Then, in a depressed mood, he took a walk in the West-end, but it was a terrible mistake on the part of the police to attribute improper conduct to him. It was not true that his face was "made up," and the fact that he carried a powder-puff had a simple explanation. It was used for shaving powder, and he slipped it into his pocket to take to his apartments after having left it at a friend's house. The appellant, in the witness-box, said that he was considered to have a very promising career before him. He had sung in the miracle play, "The Sinner and Saint," at Crosby Hall, and at Brighton concerts, acting and singing being his great interest in life. He emphatically denied the allegations. A number of ladies and gentlemen gave evidence as to Hortin's good character, and Mr. Hemmerde urged that the police used to such cases, showed a marked excess of zeal. The Bench, by a majority, dismissed the appeal, with costs, but Mr. Lawrie promised Mr. Hemmerde to state a case on a point of law, and the appellant was released on bail.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Our Bhavnagar correspondent states that cases of cholera have occurred at Jetpur.

The Ven'ble Brook Deedes, formerly of Lucknow, has been appointed first Archdeacon of Hampstead.

The laying of the foundation stone of the new buildings at St. John's College, Agra, has been postponed.

An official at Baliapatam, North Malabar, is reported to have shot and wounded a thief who had climbed a cocoanut tree for the purpose of stealing nuts.

The gross tonnage of the vessels berthed at the Calcutta jetties during June amounted to 150,993 tons as against 124,446 tons during the corresponding period of 1911.

It is settled that a marine engineer will arrive at Cochin from England in September to examine thoroughly the feasibility of improving the Cochin harbour. He will be assisted by the Chief Engineer to the Madras Government in preparing his final report for the Government.

Messrs. G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, have added to their "Friends of India series an interesting sketch of the late Mr. A. O. Hume's life and services to India. The pamphlet gives an admirable account of Mr. Hume's activities in the cause of Indians' political and social advancement.

"We have seen," says a mofussil contemporary "goods lying exposed to the wind and weather all the year round on the stations of the Tirhut Railway and the repeated representations of the merchants are simply ignore. . . . Such a state of affairs should not be tolerated."

The Allahabad High Court will close for the long vacation to-day. Sir Henry Richards, Sir Harry Greffin and Mr. Justice Tudball will leave for England. Mr. Justice Banerji and Sir George Knox will go to Darjeeling. Mr. Justice Muhammad Rafique will be the Vacation Judge and Mr. Justice Chamier is already in England on leave.

For a member of the Bar to return to practice after retiring from a Colonial or Indian judgeship is not wholly an uncommon thing, says the "Globe" Sir Arthur Collins, who, after ceasing to be Chief Justice of Madras, reappeared in the Common Law Courts, is one of several instances that might be cited.

Mr. Kenworthy, a European Missionary of the L. M. S., died the other day at Anjengo, Quilon, from cholera. Mr. Kenworthy was one of the recipients of the Delhi Durbar Medal recently. Mrs. Kenworthy, who belongs to the Medical Mission, and Mr. Kenworthy only recently started their work in Anjengo.

Surgeon-Captain Frederick F. McCabe sounds a timely note of warning against the yellow fever peril. He says that the "Stegomyia Fasciata" is extremely common in India. It steps are not taken early to prevent the importation of yellow fever, Captain McCabe would not be surprised "if yellow fever yet left India, or other parts of Asia an uninhabited wilderness!"

Regarding the rowdy conduct of some young men at a public meeting convened recently at Bhagalpur Dharamsala to consider the question of the proposed High Court for Bihar a Bhagalpur correspondent says :—The Government of Sir Charles Bayley has ordered an enquiry into the affair. It is said that the Collector has already written to the Principal of T. M. Jubilee College to ascertain the names of boys who attended that meeting.

Two cases of treasure finds are reported from the Madras Presidency, but in both cases the finds were trivial. In Chunia Kovilangulem village in Tinnevelly one Chinnaviru Tevan found a gold coin which is valued at Rs. 26-11, while in Dulla, a village in the Godavari district, two men, when demolishing the old walls of a house discovered four florins of the value of about Rs. 18. Government is asking persons having claims on the treasures to appear personally or by agent before the Collectors of the districts.

The experiment of travelling dispensaries in the United Provinces promises to be a great success. Thirty-two dispensaries were established, under the immediate supervision of four Indian Medical Service officers. They were primarily intended to act as agencies against plague and to encourage inoculation, but their scope was afterward extended and they dealt with malaria and other diseases also. During six months of their existence, 217,655 persons were treated, of whom 28,333 were malaria cases, 29,043 eye cases, 13,413 ear cases, 14,854 respiratory diseases, 12,825 cases of gastric disorder, and 44,442 skin diseases; the results should induce other provinces to follow the example of the United Provinces.

Mr. E. P. Richards, Municipal Engineer of Madras, has been appointed, subject to the sanction of the Government of Bengal, Chief Engineer to the Calcutta Improvement Trust. The salary of the post was stated in the advertisement to be Rs. 2,000 a month, rising by yearly increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,500, but it was also stated that the maximum salary would be paid at the outset to an Engineer who was specially qualified for the work he had to do. Mr. Richards claimed that he was specially qualified, and when he was selected for the appointment he asked for the maximum salary. The trustees, however, did not see their way to accede to his request, and offered him the appointment on Rs. 2,000. This has been accepted by Mr. Richards, and the matter has now gone up to the Government for sanction.

A body of Tamil Pundits and English educated men interested in the study of Tamil literature have sent up a memorial to the Governor of Madras praying that prosecutions against the publishers of certain ancient and literary books held sacred by the Tamil people, may be withdrawn, after perusing accurate translations of the entire works if necessary, and after obtaining the opinion of some of the recognised scholars connected with learned bodies. If some of the passages are held to be really obscene, printers and publishers, they submit, are prepared to expunge such portions if the books are returned to them. They further pray that in future, learned bodies may be consulted before action of this kind is taken and that the police may be ordered not to take action against ancient religious classical Tamil books of recognised merit without giving a warning to the printers and publishers.

Yesterday, a deputation of gentlemen interested in Telugu language and literature waited on the Governor of Madras. The deputation's representations were directed against the attempt that was now being made by some to reform the Telugu language and literature. The attempt was too fold viz., to cleanse the literature of obscenity that was supposed to exist in it and the other was to stimulate the growth of the language by bringing down the standard of its literary composition to that of its spoken dialect. His Excellency accorded the deputation a long and patient hearing and in the course of his reply said the Government would adopt a neutral attitude with regard to the publication of Telugu literature and, if possible, would strengthen the Text Book Committee in order that all shades of opinion might be represented on it. He promised that all their representations would have due consideration at the hands of the Government.

A claim for damages for alienation of affection has been lodged by a New York man against one of America's two Telegraph Companies owing to a remarkable error in telegraphic transmission. A few weeks ago the man in question was passing a telegraph office when in a very affectionate mood, and he handed in a telegram to his "finance" reading :—"I love you for ever." The telegram reached the young lady reading—"I leave you for ever." The error was due to the fact that the letter O in the Morse code is represented by two dots, the letter E by one dot, and the letter A by a dot and a dash. There was a fault on the wire which eliminated the dash and ran the two dots together, thus causing the tragedy. The young lady returned the ring, presents and letters, and refused to hear a word from her lover, who endeavoured to explain. He has now learned that the girl has announced her second engagement to another man; hence his claim against the Telegraph Company for damages.

HIGH COURT—AUG. 8.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar.)
Appeals.

41-11, 813-10 Bick M and R Mahomed Ebrahim bin Gulam Sahab Lunlay vs Abdul Latiff Haji Mahomed Jetekar Payne and Co.
45-11, 98-1 Little and Co Sidick Haji Esmail vs Haji Essa'k Jusub Payne and Co.
49-11, 112-10 Motichand and D Abdul Rahim Mahemed vs the Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay Craw B and Co.
1-12 Captain and V M A Kadar vs R Veerjat S B Mehta
3-12, 486-11 Mulji K and T Mahomed Mehdi Esya Tharia Topan vs Sakinabai Payne and Co.
5-12, 892-11 Dadachanji and P Mahonlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co
8-12, 49-12 Capt and V J M Sajan alias Y M Sajan vs G M Sajan Little and Co
9-12, 138-11 Kanga and S Pandurnath Madonji vs A L Pai and another Mans J H and Co.
10-12, 730-10 Craw B and Co The B B and C I Ry Co vs J N Bhiladwala Sme B and Co.
11-12, 892-10 M B Chothia Jetha Bhima and Co vs Lady Janbai Mulji K and H.
12-12, 726-11 Bhai K and G Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal vs The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ld Payne and Co.
13-12, 725-11 Nadirsha and D The Colaba Press Co Ld vs Canji Cursondas Payne and Co,
17-12, 272-11 Mulla and M B R Bomanji vs Bhagwandas Parashram Tyabji D and Co.
18-12, 305-12 Payne and Co Narandas Chunilal vs Brijvallabhdas Purshotumdas Motichand and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinsha D. Davar.)
Long Causes.

1014-11 Mulla and M Sakinaboo vs A K Abdul Hossein Mamajiwala Moti and D.
332-10 Ard H D and Co Zoolikhabai vs Ebrahim Haji Vadina Jeh and S and In Person,
7475-12 S B Mehta Palamsey Shamji vs Motilal Jugjiwan Mulji K and T.
436-07 Payne and Co Dayanath Krishnanath vs Dhondunath Raghunath Khote Shaw M and H.
813-11 In Person Shanker Tuliram vs Babaji Vithoba Manjh and N.
42-11 Madh K and C J B Mody vs Buttonbai Dubash and P.
793-10 Malvi H M and R Meghraj Sukhdeodas v Shrinivas Ramdayal In person.
846-03 Bicknell M and R Balubhoy Dayabhoy vs Girdharlal Chotalal a firm Bhai K and G.
1124-09 Bhai K and G P Girdharlal vs B Dayabhai Bick M and R.
400-07 Little and Co Virji Canji vs Vithaldas Nensey
590-11 Ard Haji Latiff Essaji vs Dayal Mulji Mulla and M.
188-11 Patell and Piraji Maluji Broker vs V S Late Ohit M and K
370-11 Payne and Co Motabboy Mulla Essabhoy vs Abdul Hoosein Essaji Patell and E
686-11 Jam R and D Saidu Panna and Co vs Shivnarayan Purbholal Edg. G W and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman).
Long Causes.

717-11 Payne and Co Nandramdas Mathuradas vs R D Sethna Jam R and D
337-06 Ard H D and Co La'ji Nensey Ludha vs Keshowji Poonja Wadia G and Co.
6-12 Ard H D and Co Harakbai vs Jamnabai Shroff D and D.
13-12 Jeh D & B N Watchaghandy vs B C Watchaghandy Edg G W and Co.
23-12 Capt and V Radhabai vs Luxmon Jairam D J Mantri.
27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pasheer Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellahbux Patell and E.
479-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhichand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Velji.
93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey.
569-10 Jeh and S. Essaji Mossaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy Ard H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
Long Causes.

574-07 Payne and Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs Mahomed Haji Essac Elias Little and Co.
744-12 Chit M and K S B Sadawart vs A R Talcheker Tyabji D and Co.
29-12 Cap and V Demabai vs Hemraj Malsey Ard H D and Co.
70-12 Maneklal and T Jaffer Hoosein vs Admr of Gool Unwalla and P
36-12 Mulla and M Bomanji Rustomji vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bhaik and G.
1036-11 Unwalla and P Madhavrao Jaysingrao vs T L Johari C P D Cunha
89-12 Ard H D and Co S J Sarafa vs N R Shroff
103-12 Craw B and Co The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs Ismail Haji Cassum Payne and Co
93-12 Tyabji D and Co Syed Ebrahim Syed Kutbudin vs Karbella Begam Mulla and M
101-12 Moti and D Chhamna Bhana vs Magna Mane and others Edg G W and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Short Causes.

728-12 Jeh G and B Valley Sulleman vs Abdul Tyeb Shaikh Abdul Hoosein Tyabji D and Co.
773-12 Little and Co H A Cader Vasi vs S A H Vasi Edg G W and Co.

Long Causes.

194-11 Malvi H M and R H Foolchand vs T Gungabaya Tyabji D and Co.
738-12 Payne and Co Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Davam vs Kapurchand Mohanji Little and Co.
1040-10 Hiralal and Co T Govarji vs D Amerchand Dik D and S.
313-10 Nana H and Co Jankibai vs S G Valsangker Sabnis and G.
92-11 Jeh and S C Sallebhai vs E Sallebbai Jeh M and S.
690-11 Subnis and G N S Pandhari vs Gitabai Little and Co.
925-11 Tyabji D and Co La'ji Doongersey vs Vithaldas Mohunji Pest R K and Co.
926-11 Mirza M and M Umedchai Ramdas vs P Malapchand. In person.
57-12 Maneklal and T Bai Hawabai vs Kassum Haji Habib M B Chothia.
148-11 Bhai K and S Gomabai vs K Gokuldas Payne and Co.
526-11 Sme B and Co A Chagla and Co vs A I M Dorsani and Co Mat J and M.
1056-11 Payne and Co Hirachand Khetsey vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co.
1186-10 Malvi H M and R R Sari Valubh vs B Sanchiram.
602-11 Patell and E Bai Jerbai vs P D Daroga Dubash and P.
862-11 Ard H D and Co Nensey Madhowji vs Thacker Velji Ebji Bhai K and S.
434-11 Motichand and D Jesiram Juggonath vs D Juggonath Jam R and D,
1035-11 Mulla and M F D Shroff vs The B Bay Company Lod Craw N and Co.
988-11 Nami and Co Shripat Juggonath vs S Dadabhoy Nami H and Co.
993-11 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs M Alidina.
544-11 Motichand and D G Amersey vs V Kessarbhai S B Mehta.
192-12 Dubash and P K Anandji vs M G Thucker and H D and Co.
180-12 In Person G H Abdulla and B S Patel Mulla and another.
77-12 Bhai K and G B Campbell and Co vs Motilal Chunilal Payne and Co.
31-12 Cap and V Droz Amstar and Co vs Abdul Rajak Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed Unwalla and P.
268-12 S B Mehta Kadurbhai Mulla Hooseinally vs The Hon'ble Mr. A M Jeewanji Payne and Co.

HITHERTO, the largest quantity of milk ever given by a goat in England was a little more than a gallon in the day. This was obtained from a goat belonging to an Essex goat-keeper, and the milking was done in the presence of the Secretary of the British Goat Society. Now a goat belonging to Mrs. Straker, which has been in milk since the 27th April, is found to have yielded, during the first fifteen weeks after kidding, close upon half a tun of milk! In one week she was giving almost five quarts a day, or as much as is yielded by many Kerry cows at the same stage of lactation.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

VICTORY has resided with the British (Blue) Fleet in the manœuvres, as the framers of the scheme apparently anticipated. Without being in possession of the rules governing the operations, it is impossible to define the extent to which Admiral Sir A. G. Callaghan's inferior red force was defeated, but sufficient has transpired to be able to state that Scarborough, in the heyday of its prosperity as a summer resort, has not been held up to ransom by a supposititious raiding force, as it was a few years ago when Admiral Sir William May put a hostile fleet off its shores and hypothetically captured it. On this occasion the "enemy's" transports, represented by a battle squadron, were thirty miles off the Yorkshire coast when fog intervened, and the descent upon Scarborough was cancelled. As the weather conditions—summed up by the term "a friendly fog"—were favourable for such an enterprise, the deduction which is drawn from the order abruptly terminating that phase of the manœuvres is that it was done in order that hereafter it might not be said that hostile transports could approach the coast unobserved. In other words, that an ex-First Sea Lord's sleep-quietly-in-your-beds dictum might not prove to be based on false premises.

The terms of reference to the Departmental Committee to be presided over by Lord Fisher will be of a comprehensive character if, as is stated, the investigation is to include, on the one hand, such diverse subjects as the provision of oil fuel for the Navy, and other matters connected with warship propulsion—which, of course, comprises internal combustion engines for warships—and, on the other hand, the pressing question of the pay of various branches of the lower deck. Up to the present the propelling power of warships has been derived from "the best Welsh," but the internal combustion engine has reached a stage in its development which imposes upon the Admiralty the necessity of taking time by the forelock in regard to an adequate supply of the new motive power. Enormous oil tanks have been erected at the naval ports, two immense oil vessels are about to be built for service with the fleets, and in other ways indications are given that in the near future the requirements of the Navy for oil fuel will altogether exceed the existing sources of supply at the disposal of the Admiralty.

A contented personnel is worth a squadron of Dreadnoughts. Hitherto this sound doctrine has not been sufficiently recognised at the Admiralty, but the belated step has now been taken of instituting an inquiry into the general conditions of the fleetmen. There is no justification for the statement which has been published broadcast that the lower deck is in a state of "seething discontent," but a condition of unrest unquestionably prevails, and the reasons for this are manifold. Mainly, however, the grievances relate to small pay, and the meagre prospects of advancement, while the subsidiary causes include the archaic and degrading punishment designated "10 A," the cost of uniform, and mess expenses. It is perhaps too much to expect that concessions will be made in all these directions, but the fleetmen look with confidence to an all-round increase in the rates of pay—an advance of 20 per cent. is asked for by the seaman branch—and the abolition of a system of punishment which for some comparatively miner breach of discipline compels a man, who may be the father of a family, to stand for hours in an undignified position.

Amongst the many proposed reforms in the army which are intended to reduce the cost of service to the officer the reforms in dress offer the greatest resistance. A Committee has just completed its labours at the War Office on this very subject. Its recommendations are a general simplification of the officer's dress all round. In the main, this will mean a more general utilisation of the blue serge patrol and the abolition of the frock-coat. In reality the reason why it is so difficult to effect reform in the matter of officers' dress is to be found in the hold that the tailors have upon the supply and demand. It is suggested by this Committee that the army should meet the demand itself by having an officers' tailoring department. This would mean a great cheapening of the cost of outfit for all young officers joining, but, on the other hand, a great number of officers from their very first day's service are hopelessly mortgaged to their tailors. A general foreclosing on the part of West End tailors would be a military disaster. It is hard for the layman to understand this subtle hold that the military tailors have over the army. It is one of the curses of the credit systems in retail business. The Committee it is understood has found it impossible to recommend the Continental system, by which the officer draws the material from a Government contractor at little above cost price, and has the material fashioned by a regimental tailor. The chief objection that is urged to this is the fear of indifferent tailoring, which is believed to lead to laxity in dress and consequently to slackness in discipline.

The trouble which has arisen at Bisley over the Mark VI. ammunition which has been supplied for the meeting is decidedly unfortunate, and it is to be hoped that a thorough investigation into the circumstances will be held. In former years it has been the practice to manufacture special ammunition for the occasion, and the result has been markedly successful. At present, however, all energies are being employed towards the issue of Mark VII., and it would have been inconvenient to turn out more of the round bulleted variety, more especially as its career as a service cartridge is now nearing an end. A selection was, however, made of what was considered the best of the Mark VI. in stock, but hardly with satisfactory results, for from the beginning of the meeting it has been regarded as quite unfit for target work. Doubtless many of these hostile criticisms emanate from disappointed shooters and need not be regarded too seriously, but they also unfortunately come from well-known experts whose opinions deserve the highest respect. We are, therefore, faced with the unpleasant fact that what was considered some of the best ammunition in the country has been incontinently rejected by the National Rifle Association as unfit for the purposes of competition and hastily replaced from the supplies at Aldershot. The publicity that has inevitably been given to the proceedings make it all the more imperative that a strict investigation should be held and the results communicated to the nation.

The most cursory examination of Bisley statistics shows the immense triumph that Sir Charles Ross has this year enjoyed. The average number of competitors who from day to-day used his rifle and ammunition was slightly under a third of the whole, and these between them won over two-thirds of the gross value of the prizes. Credit is chiefly due to Corporal Mortimer, of Canada, and one of the Ross employees, for this remarkable success, but he was well assisted by other wellknown shots, and there can be little doubt that next year a high proportion of the match rifle shooters will be found using the Canadian products. It is also, however, likely that English ammunition makers will not permit Sir Charles Ross's position to go unchallenged. This year the well-known King's Norton firm, whose Long Palma cartridges have proved so popular in the past, had their hands full with Mark VII. ammunition, and apparently were content to rely on their old customers continuing to use it. This, however, is not likely to recur, and next year we shall probably see some keen competition and a notable advance. It must be added, too, that the Ross cartridge, excellent as it usually is, is not yet quite perfect, for occasionally it has beyond doubt produced what is known as a "whistler."

The two accidents which occurred the same day on the adjacent Pirbright and Bisley ranges were in both cases somewhat remarkable. In the first, the firer seems to have used such violence in endeavouring to get into the chamber a recalcitrant round as to have made a passage in the rim through which the extractor was able to return without performing its office. Why the cartridge should have failed to go home at once is somewhat incomprehensible, but the result was that on the withdrawal of the bolt the round was left in the chamber and fired by the pointed bullet of the next fed up from the magazine. It may fairly safely be assumed that such a feat, demanding a sequence of very special conditions, will not be repeated; but the other accident was considerably more unsatisfactory, and certainly affected the nerves of more than one firer in rapid competitions.

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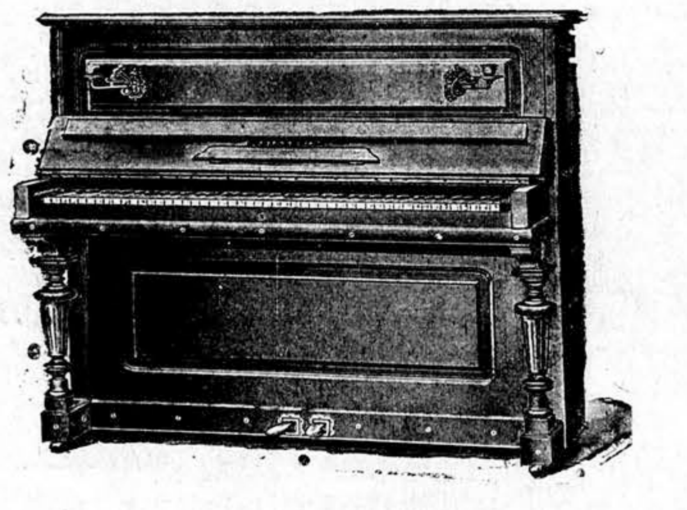

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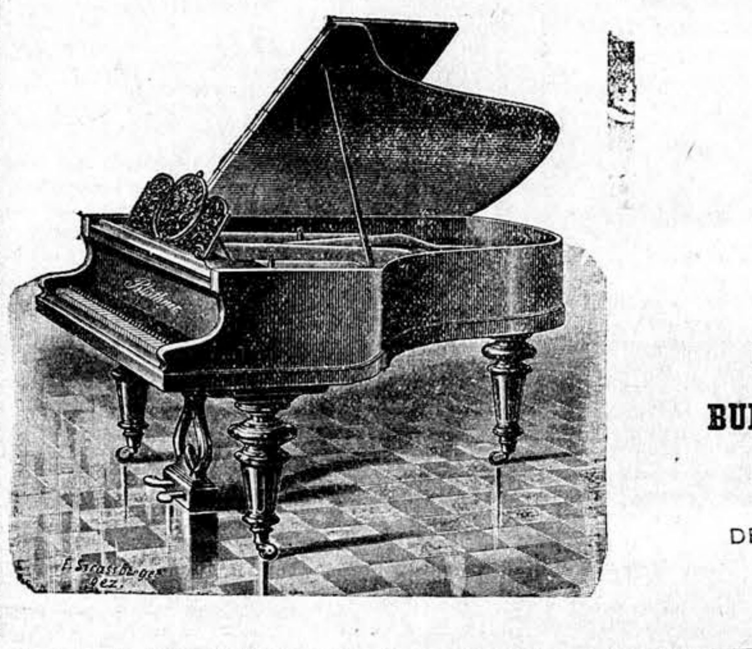

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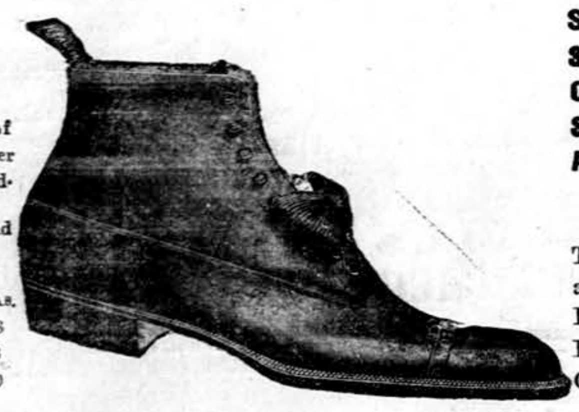

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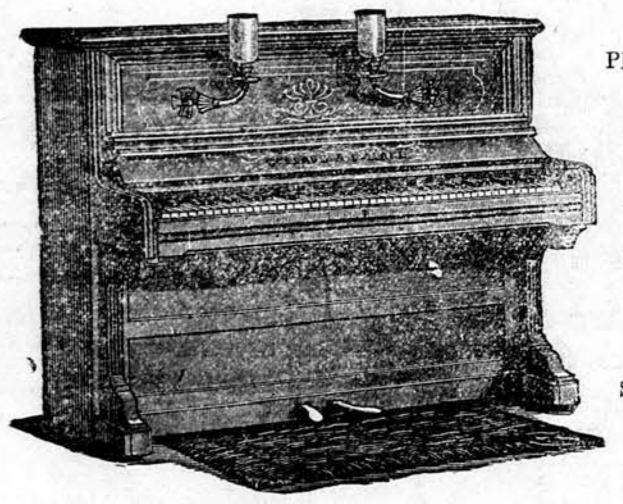

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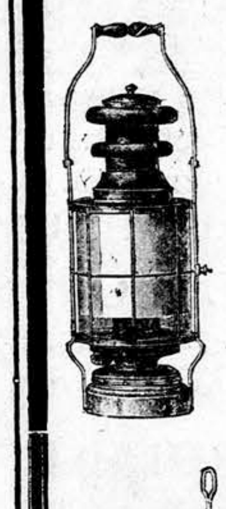

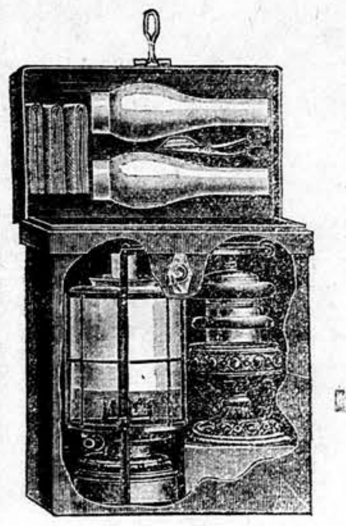

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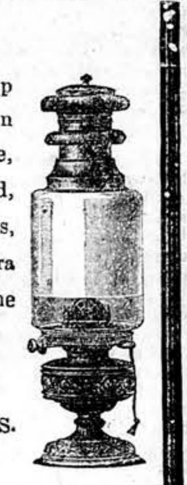

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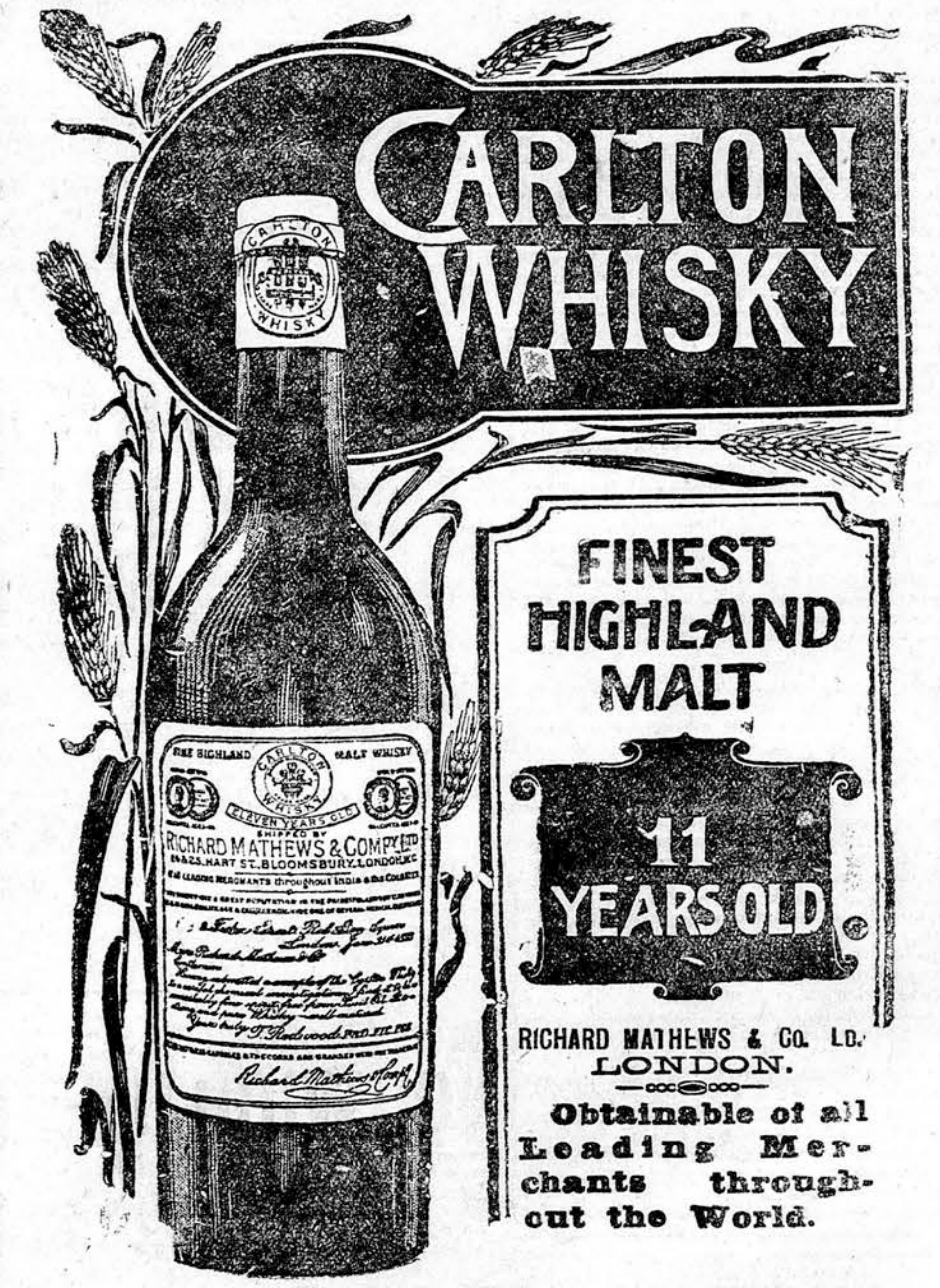

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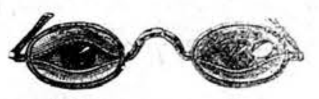

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